

Our Working World Cities

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Our Working World Cities

Second Edition

by Lawrence Senesh Professor of Economics University of Colorado



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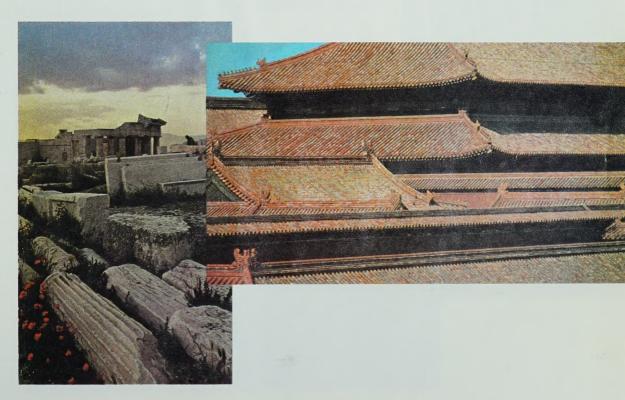
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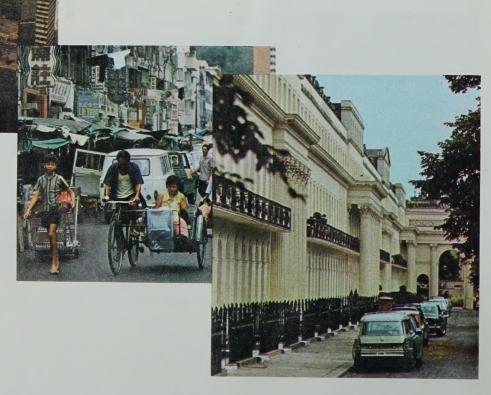
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How to Use This Book

This book is built on big ideas about cities of the United States and the rest of the world. The parts of this book make a pattern. What are these parts?

Introduction

The Introduction is a guide. It includes the major ideas about cities. Use it for reference.



Units

The book has four units. Each unit deals with some broad, important part of city life. Each unit begins with a picture. It sets the scene for the unit.



Each unit contains two to five chapters. Each chapter deals with an idea about city life.

There are signposts for the important ideas in a chapter. The signposts are the headings. The headings are an outline of important ideas.



Chapter t A City Is a System

Chicago: Poople and Systems The Images Business T

Case Studies

Each chapter contains a case study. A case study tells about one city. How it started. How it developed. And what its problems are now.

Episodes

Each chapter contains an episode. An episode may tell you a story about people living in a city. It may tell you an interesting story about a city's past. Or it may tell about an important part of city life.

City Features

At the end of each unit, there are sections called City Features. These are about cities in other countries. Reading about these cities will show you that they have some of the same problems as our cities. And some problems that are different too.

What Did You Learn?

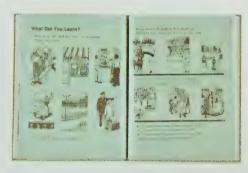
A set of questions ends each unit. The questions ask you to think about the most important ideas in the unit.

Ideas to Remember

A glossary of special terms is found near the end of the book. Use the glossary to aid your reading.









Dots on the Earth

On the next pages are "pictures" of the earth. Below you see the earth as it really looks in space. The white dots show cities as they might look to astronauts at night. On page 12 you see another "picture" of the earth. It is a flat picture, or map. Can you see the different colors and lines? The blue colors stand for water—the oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers. The brown and green colors stand for land areas. They show mountains, valleys, deserts, and jungles. There are dots too. These dots show cities. Water and land are made by nature. Cities are made by people.

Cities are places where large numbers of people live together. Cities are built for many reasons. People live in cities so they can have the company





of other people; so they can be protected from enemies; so they can trade goods with other people; and so they can find special kinds of jobs—jobs that cannot be found outside cities.

Cities are different from one another. Some are ugly. Some are beautiful. Some are built where the weather is cold, some where the weather is hot. Some are big. Some are small. Some have been carefully planned. Some have grown without being planned.

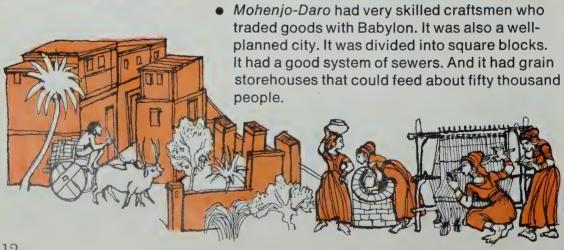
Some cities have been around for a long time. They are thousands of years old. Some have been built in the last 200 years. Some are being built now. The maps show three kinds of cities: cities that are very old; cities that are neither very old nor very new; and cities that are new—the "cities of the future." Read about these cities, and find them on the maps.

Cities That Are Old

• Babylon was one of the earliest cities. Before it was built, people there grew more food than they needed. As a result, some of them were free to work on other jobs. They left the farmlands. They built the city. They became specialists. Each worked at a special job such as artist, craftsman, priest, or government worker. They used writing and numbers to keep records. They also developed the first written laws.







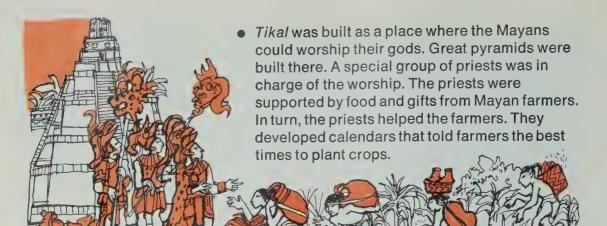
- Athens had a marketplace where people met to buy and sell goods. But they did more than that. They also exchanged ideas. People argued. People made speeches. And some of the ideas they developed have been important to the world ever since. Science was born in Athens. People there were interested in the world around them. They kept asking questions about it. Democracy was born in Athens, too. People there found that they could make their own laws and rule themselves.
- Rome ruled much of the world at one time. It seemed that Roman armies could not be beaten. Roman engineers built great roads, water pipes, and buildings. But Rome had a weakness. Not many goods were produced there. Many of its citizens had no work to do. They became lazy, and the city became weaker. Finally, Rome fell to outsiders.





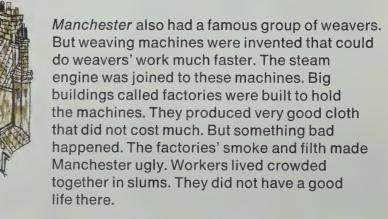


born there. And still later, the Moslems made Jerusalem one of their holy cities. Jerusalem, however, has hardly ever been a city of peace. Wars have been fought around Jerusalem for nearly three thousand years.

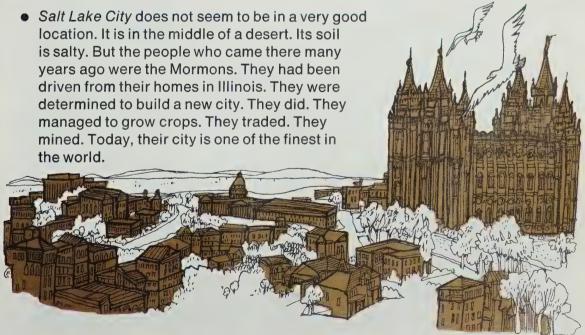


Cities That Are Not So Old

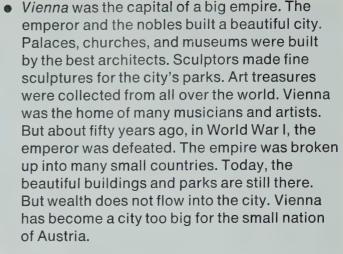
Bruges, in Flanders, was built near a castle or burg. At that time, Rome had fallen. The world had become a dangerous place. Most people had to look for help to noblemen who lived in burgs. Many weavers lived near the burg at Bruges. They made good cloth. The fame of this cloth spread everywhere. Soon a city began to grow outside the walls of the burg. Traders gathered there. They formed guilds that governed themselves. They did so well that they proved again that men can govern themselves wisely.

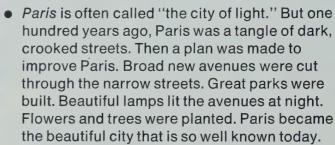










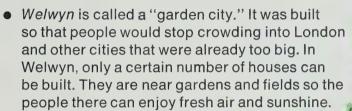




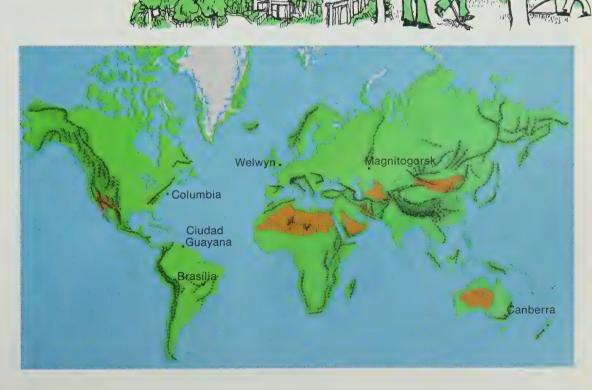
Hong Kong was built at first as a trading post. It handled goods going to and from China. It became a great port. But after the Chinese Communists seized China, there was much less trade than before. There were doubts about the future of Hong Kong. However, Hong Kong began to develop new industries. New plants made textiles, electric light bulbs, matches, paints, and plastics. Today, Hong Kong is again a busy, wealthy place.

Cities That Are New

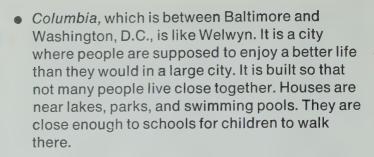
 Canberra is the capital of Australia. It was built because other cities quarreled over which one would be the capital. It was carefully planned. A worldwide contest was held for the best city plan. A man from Chicago won. Today, Canberra is a beautiful city with buildings among gardens and parks.









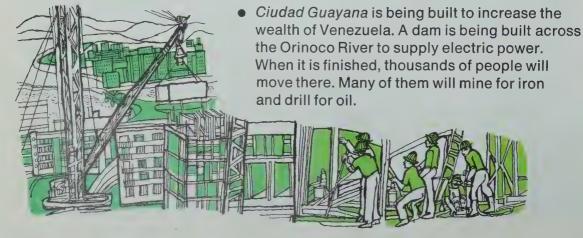




Magnitogorsk was built to increase the wealth of Russia. A dam was built across the Ural River to supply electric power. A big steel mill was built. Iron mines were opened. Thousands of workers were moved there. Today, Magnitogorsk is a busy, wealthy city.



• Brasilia is the capital of Brazil. It was being planned over one hundred fifty years ago, but the building of the city did not start until 1956. It was a difficult city to build. There were no roads. Materials and workers had to be brought in by airplanes. Today, it is a beautiful city. It has tall buildings and great parks beside a man-made lake.



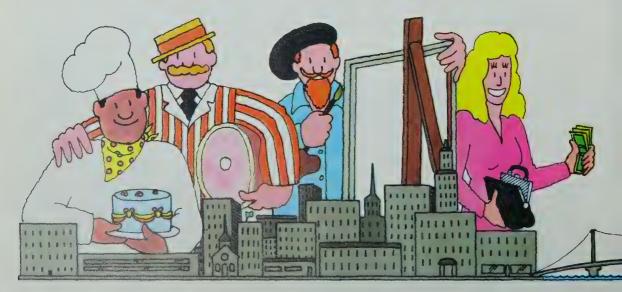
Song of the City

What is a city? What is a city? A jumble of buildings, Some ugly, some pretty? Some streets and some houses, A church and a store? No, that's not a city; A city's much more. A city is men Using buildings and land For the work of the head And the work of the hand. A city is people Who need one another, Who work for themselves, But who all work together. 000 000 000 000 Why is a city?
Why is a city?
Is it because
People think it looks pretty?
Is it built for its lights?
For its towers so tall?
Or do cities just grow
For no reason at all?

Butchers and bakers
And artists as well,
People who buy
And people who sell,
Build a city together
Because it's a place
They can meet and can work
And can talk face to face.

Where is a city?
Where is a city?
Must it be built
In a spot that is pretty?
Can it be where it's cold?
Can it be where it's hot?
Are there places on earth
Where cities are not?

Cities are born,
And can live and can grow,
Where it's easy for people
To come and to go.
On rivers, near rails,
On a road, near the sea—
These are the places
Where cities will be.



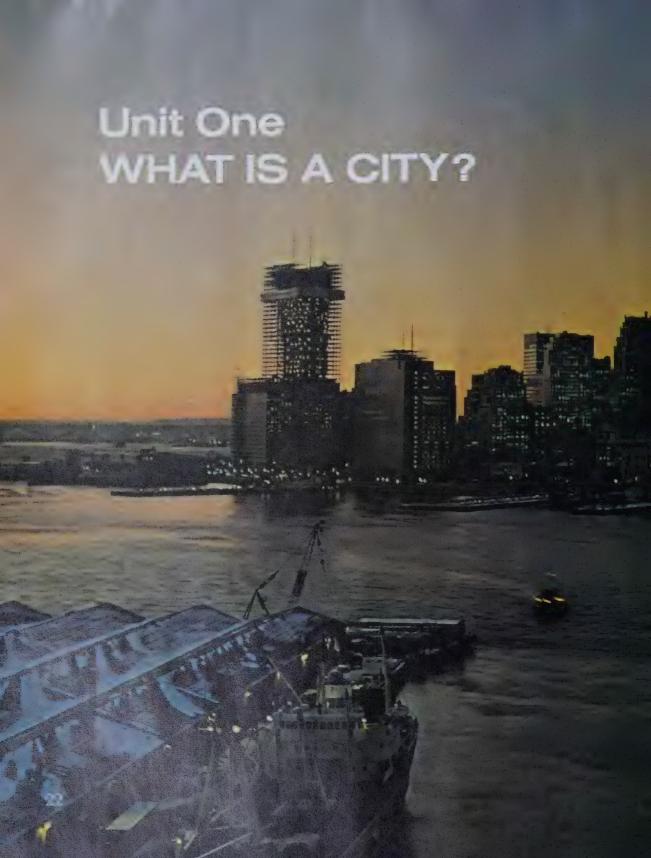
When was the city?
When was the city?
Did men just decide
That they'd build something pretty?
Now thousands of cities
Lie under the sun.
Was ever a time
When there couldn't be one?

There couldn't be cities
Until men learned how
To feed many men
With the work of one plow;
Until they were able
To make and use tools;
Until they could govern
According to rules.

How is a city?
How is a city?
Why are some ugly
And why are some pretty?
How can our cities
Be splendid and gay—
A pleasure to live in?
Tell us the way!

If cities will be
Rich, exciting, and bold,
Using and treasuring
New things and old,
Safe, pleasant places
For work and for play,
The people who live there
Must make them that way.





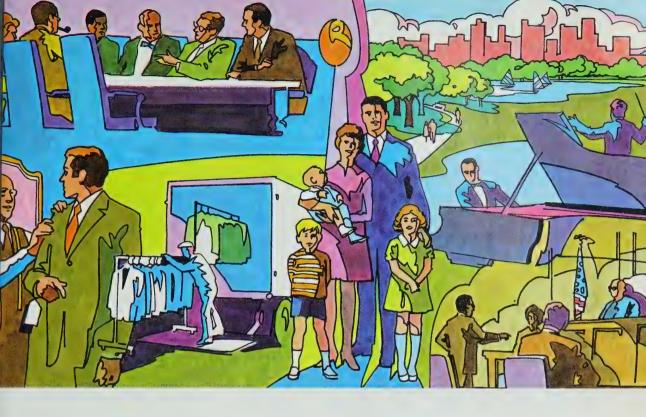


Chapter 1

A City Is a System

- What is a system? A system is a network of many parts. All of the parts must work together to make a system go.
- There are two kinds of systems:

 natural systems and man-made
 systems. A river or a forest is a
 good example of a natural system. Here, land, water, air,
 plants, and animals work together to keep the system going.
 Man can affect a natural system.
 He can help to preserve it. Or he
 can destroy it.
- There are many kinds of manmade systems. A clock is a manmade system. So is an auto. So is a group of people living and working together in a city.
- A city is made up of many systems. Its land, air, water, plants, and animals together form a *natural system*.
- Other systems of the city are man-made. A city has an economic system. The people produce goods and services, and trade them.



- The city has a political system.
 The people choose their law-makers. The lawmakers decide what the city should do for the people.
- The city has a *legal system*. It is made up of policemen, lawyers, and judges. They enforce the laws. They also settle conflicts.
- The city has a *cultural system*. It is made up of people with their different ideas. It is made up also of the different ways people express these ideas.
- The city has a sociological system. It contains different groups of people. Each group has people with the same interests. They may come from the same place. They may live in the same neighborhood. They may have the same kinds of jobs, customs, or incomes. A group may be of the same race. All these groups try to reach their goals.
- How do all these systems work together? Let's meet some people and systems in Chicago.

Chicago: People and Systems



The Natural System— H. W. Poston

In Chicago, many people work with the city's natural system. One of them is H. W. Poston. He is an *ecologist*. He is also commissioner of the city's Department of Environmental Control.

The department's main job is controlling pollution in the city. It does this in several ways.

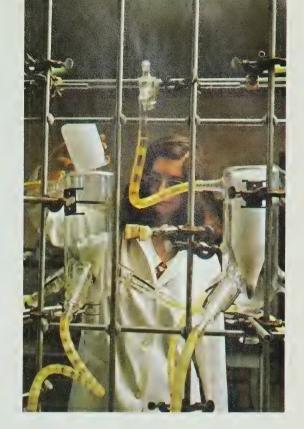
It fights air pollution. Sometimes, when the weather is bad, stale air becomes trapped close to the ground. When there is not enough wind to blow the bad air away, air pollution results. To help solve this problem, Chicago has laws which factories must obey. There are also laws for the burning of coal and oil used to heat homes, schools, and factories. These laws say that the fuel oil used should not contain too much sulfur dioxide. If too much of this chemical is added to the air, it can be harmful to people, ani-

mals, and plants. Workers in the Department of Environmental Control give law breakers a ticket.

The department also reports to the public about air pollution like the weather forecast. There are twenty stations in the city that report on sulfur dioxide.

Lake Michigan is very important to Chicago for swimming, boating, and fishing. It also contains the water people drink. Ships come from all over the world to the port of Chicago. Workers in the department check Lake Michigan and other lakes and rivers by taking samples of the water. They test these samples for purity. The department also works with people from other cities bordering Lake Michigan. They check to see that these cities are good neighbors.

In Chicago too much noise and the dumping of litter and garbage on land or in water is forbidden. So the department has an important job. It keeps checking on all kinds of pollution.



Samples of water from lakes and rivers in the Chicago area are tested for pollution from wastes and detergents.

The Economic System— Jordan Hollander

Jordan Hollander is part of Chicago's economic system. He is a cash grain broker. He buys and sells grain.

Mr. Hollander works at the Board of Trade. This is the largest grain exchange in the world. Here grain is bought and sold.

All day long, Mr. Hollander's phone rings. The men who call him own large grain elevators full of grain. They want him to sell their grain. Mr. Hollander tells them how much buyers are willing to pay.

He may think the price will go higher. Then he tells them not to sell right away. Or he may think the price will drop very soon. Then he tells them to sell quickly.

Other men at the exchange work for people who want to buy grain. The price of grain depends on how good the grain is and on how much is for sale.

Mr. Hollander is paid for his service. He makes his income from selling grain. This income is called a *commission*. His work helps put bread on your table.

The Political System—Anna Langford

Anna Langford represents the people of Englewood, a Chicago neighborhood. She represents them in the Chicago City Council. Members

Anna Langford keeps in close touch with the people she represents on the Chicago City Council.



of the Chicago City Council are called aldermen.

Mrs. Langford takes her job seriously. She ran for office to help the people in her neighborhood. She says, "I became an orphan at eight and grew up in the alley. I have

spent my life getting out and trying to help others. There is so much to be done here."

In the City Council, Mrs. Langford tries to get things done. She wants to help the people who elected her. She wants them to have better housing. She wants them to have better police protection. She wants better schools. She wants a cleaner and safer neighborhood.

And she fights hard to get these things. Alderman Langford often votes against other aldermen. She does this when she feels their ideas are not right. She votes with them when their ideas help the people who elected her.

The Legal System— Judge Saul Epton

Judge Saul Epton is a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. For ten years, he worked on problems of young people in Boys' Court in Chicago.

Judge Epton is concerned with people, especially the young. He tries to help them become good citizens.



Judge Epton cares about people. He says that there are two things he thinks about when he sentences someone. "I ask myself, what is the proper penalty that a man or boy should suffer for the crime? At the same time, I ask myself how long it will take to send him back into society as a good citizen."

Judge Epton has a favorite story. Once, a woman came into another judge's court. She wore curlers, a dirty blouse, and short pants. Her feet were bare. The judge told the woman that she was showing disrespect for the court. The woman said, "I thought I came to this court for justice, not for criticism of the way I dress. But I guess I was wrong."

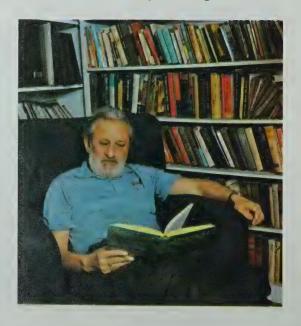
The judge fined himself twenty-five dollars for what he had said. He paid it into the court treasury. He told the woman that from then on justice would be the only business of the court. He would never again pay attention to the way people dressed.

Judge Epton says: "That story has stood me well during these past years."

The Cultural System— Studs Terkel

Studs Terkel helps the people of Chicago share their ideas. One way he does this is by interviewing people. He talks with them on his radio program. He interviews all kinds of people. Some of them are famous. Some are not.

Studs Terkel helps people to understand each other by sharing ideas.



Studs shares ideas with people in another way. He writes books. To do this, he visits people and records his talks with them on a tape recorder. Then he uses these recorded interviews to write his books.

Studs always seems to know a lot about the people he interviews. He likes them. He shares their interests. He asks good questions about their lives and their work. They relax with him. They talk freely. They laugh. The ideas they express make his program one of the most interesting on radio. They make his books best-sellers. They also help to enrich the lives of his listeners and readers.

The Sociological System—Juanita Ward

Juanita Ward lives in Chicago. She belongs to many different groups. She is a member of a family. She has a husband, Wayman Ward, and a son, Wayman, Jr. She and her husband and son meet many people.

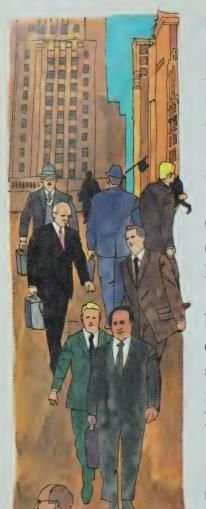
Mrs. Ward and her husband like to go skiing. They like boating, too. They know groups of people who like these sports.

Mrs. Ward is a teacher. At school, she meets with other teachers, with students, and with parents.

Mrs. Ward belongs to groups in her neighborhood. Some of her relatives live nearby. She also has friends in the neighborhood. Once a month, her neighbors get together. They have a block club meeting. They talk about problems in the neighborhood. They are all concerned about their neighborhood. They want their neighborhood to be clean and safe.

Test Yourself

- 1. What is an ecologist?
- 2. What does a grain broker do?
- 3. Who do the people on the City Council work for?
- 4. What must a judge think about when he sentences people?
- 5. How does Studs Terkel's work help people?



The Many Faces of the City

Josef Brownowski drives a truck for a department store in Chicago. He delivers packages to homes, offices, and stores. From time to time, he is in most of the different neighborhoods of the city and suburbs.

Mr. Brownowski likes his job. He especially enjoys traveling around the city. He sees many different places and people. Come with him and let him show some of them to you.

Downtown, on LaSalle Street, there are big banks and tall office buildings. Men here dress in dark business suits. Many wear vests. Everyone seems to be in a hurry. "Everyone is so busy making money," says Mr. Brownowski. "They can hardly spare a minute to say hello."

But a few blocks to the east, in Grant Park, things are very different. In the summer, people spread out blankets to relax and eat lunch. Students wearing long hair and blue jeans sit under the trees. Some play guitars and sing. The

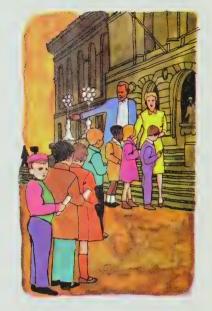
Art Institute is near here. Farther south are the Shedd Aguarium and the Field Museum. There are usually long lines of schoolchildren, followed by teachers, at these museums.

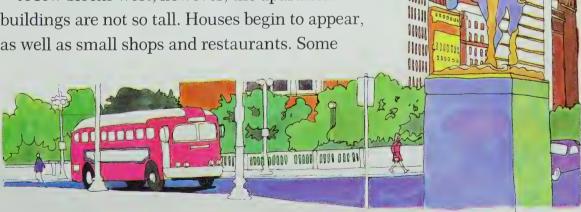
On Michigan Avenue to the north, there are shops filled with expensive clothing and jewels. Pretty girls wearing the latest fashions walk along the sidewalks. There are fine restaurants here. This is also the neighborhood where the big city newspapers are printed.

A little farther north, the apartment buildings begin. These are very tall buildings. They run like a wall along Lake Shore Drive almost to the end of the city.

People who live in these buildings are often not very friendly to strangers. "A lot of them don't even know their neighbors," says Mr. Brownowski. "A lot of buildings have guards in the lobbies to protect against burglars."

A few blocks west, however, the apartment buildings are not so tall. Houses begin to appear, as well as small shops and restaurants. Some









streets are more like streets in a small town than in a big city. There are rows of cozy, small homes. People here know each other and are often friends. "A lot of times in the summer you see people playing cards on the front steps," Mr. Brownowski says. But there are also blocks where there are no houses—just vacant lots, or big warehouses, or factories.

In some neighborhoods most people's parents or grandparents came from a certain nation or group of people. You can tell some of these neighborhoods by signs in the shop windows. *Hier spricht mann Deutsch* means that a shopkeeper speaks German. He lives in a German neighborhood. A six-pointed star in a store window means it is a Jewish market. A *carnicería* is a Puerto Rican store that sells meat.

There are many of these ethnic neighborhoods in Chicago: Polish neighborhoods, Italian neighborhoods, Mexican neighborhoods, and Lithuanian neighborhoods. Some of them are very big. The black neighborhood, for instance, covers much of the west and south sides. But some are very small. Chinatown, with its Chinese restaurants and souvenir shops, covers only a few blocks.

Some neighborhoods are lived in mainly by people with some common interest. Hyde Park is where the University of Chicago is located. Many students, professors, and others interested in the university live here.

At the southern edge of the city, there are big steel mills. To the west and north, there are smaller factories. There is also O'Hare Field, the world's busiest airport.

South, west, and north, there are suburbs. Some are very old, with tree-lined streets, wide lawns, and big, expensive-looking houses. Some are new. There are hardly any trees here. The lawns are small. The houses are not expensive.



Chapter 2

The City: Marketplace of Goods and Services

- Cities are big marketplaces.
 Every day people buy and sell goods and services from all over the world. Trading takes place in stores and offices, by phone, and by mail.
- Factory owners produce many goods by using expensive machinery and many people. They sell these goods to stores. Many people sell goods in stores. Many people in offices sell services.
 Some are lawyers, bankers, doctors, or secretaries.
- Stores, offices, and factories are businesses. Some are small.
 Some are large. Small businesses hire few workers. They are owned by one or two people. Big businesses hire many workers. They are usually owned by many people.
- Businesses compete with each other. Each business tries to get customers by offering quality and a good price. Each tries to produce the best goods and services at the lowest cost.



- Businesses provide jobs for the people in a city or town. The people earn income for their work.
 They use their income to buy goods and services produced by the many businesses. As their income increases, they use more and more goods and services.
- Buying and selling makes money go around and around. This money helps all businesses to grow. Growing businesses help the city to grow. A growing city attracts new businesses.
- Businesses must earn profits if they are to grow. If businesses earn profits in a city, they will stay there. If they cannot earn profits, they may have to close up. Or they may move to another place.
- Marketplaces never stay the same. They are always changing. Sometimes buyers or sellers move away. Sometimes buyers want new products or services. Sellers must provide for these new needs.

Elkhart: The Little Giant

Here's a puzzle for you. One town makes all these things: computer parts; headache pills; mobile homes; oboes; rug cleaning machines; and many other products.

Do you know the name of the place? Do you think it is a big city? Can only a big city make all these things?

Well, it isn't a big city. It's a small city of about forty-five thousand people. Its name is Elkhart, Indiana.

Elkhart has no skyscrapers or big museums. But it's a clean, pretty place, with more than five hundred factories. Some of them are large, with more than twenty-six hundred workers. Others are small, with only one or two workers.

Small City, Many Factories

Why does Elkhart make so many different kinds of goods? The answer is that many people there are willing to take a chance on new High up in an airplane you can see the houses and stores and factories of Elkhart. Farmland lies beyond the city.



ideas. They want to start their own businesses. Elkhart bankers know these people and their skills. They are willing to lend them money. Some new businesses fail, but some are successful. Some grow to be very large.

Elkhart has few raw materials, but most of its factories don't need many raw materials. Railroads and trucks bring in what is needed. In Elkhart, the important thing is what skilled people can do. Their ideas and skills change raw materials into valuable goods.

All these different kinds of businesses are good for Elkhart. Why? Because people sometimes stop buying a product, and then the business that makes it fails, and people who work there lose their jobs. But if there are other kinds of businesses in a city, workers can find new jobs.

Starts Small, Grows Big

The biggest business in Elkhart is Miles Laboratories, Inc. In 1884, Dr. Franklin Miles opened an office in Elkhart. In those days, doctors made their own medicines. Dr. Miles's patients thought that his medicines were good. He decided to go into business. He went into business with a druggist and a store owner. They produced medicines.

The small company did very well. Today, Miles Laboratories is a big company. There are more than twenty-six hundred workers in its factory at Elkhart. They produce many types of drugs and chemicals. These products are sold all over the world.

Workers packing medicines at Miles Laboratories



Starts Small, Stays Small

A business does not have to grow as big as Miles to be successful. Take Moore's Time-Saving Equipment, for instance. There are only about fifty workers in this factory.

Arthur F. Moore once had a rugcleaning business. He did much of his work by hand. He decided that there must be a faster way to clean rugs. He was not an engineer. But he did know the kind of machine he wanted. He worked with specialists. Together they built a rug-cleaning machine that saved lots of time.

A big rug-cleaning company in Chicago heard about the machine. They asked Mr. Moore to build one for them. He took nine months to build it. More orders for his machines came in. He learned to build them faster. Today, he can build a rug-cleaning machine in four weeks. He sells his machines all over the world. He also makes other things for the carpet industry.

Ed Larilee's company is small, too. Three full-time craftsmen

work for the Larilee Oboe Company. Some of the parts for the oboes are made in other small shops. But all the oboe parts are made in the city of Elkhart. The firm has been making oboes in Elkhart for a quarter of a century.

Larilee craftsmen must work for one week to make each oboe.



No salesmen are hired to sell Larilee oboes. The best salesmen are satisfied musicians. They tell others about these instruments. Musicians think these are fine oboes. Sometimes musicians travel as far as 2,000 miles to buy new oboes at the shop.

Other small workshops make important products. They send them to huge factories in other cities. There are about fifty workshops producing dies, for example.

Dies are used to stamp out metal parts, the way a cooky cutter stamps out cookies. A die must be made carefully. A diemaker has to have great skill. Dale Cullip has a diemaking shop in Elkhart. He started as a diemaker working for another company. After a while, he decided to go into business for himself. A local banker knew Dale Cullip was a good diemaker. So he loaned him the money to start.

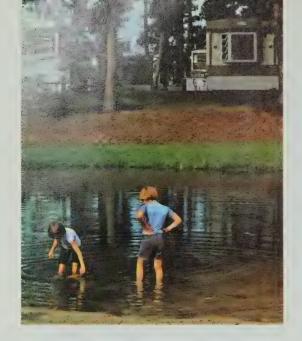
Dale Cullip's company makes many different kinds of dies. Some sell for as little as \$200. But once, a factory paid him \$24,000 for one die.

Times Change, Markets Change

Elkhart produces more mobile homes than any other city. There

Mobile homes leave Elkhart to be sold in other cities.





A mobile-home park in Elkhart. These mobile homes are used like houses.

are forty-four mobile-home factories there. Some are big, some are small. A man in the mobile-home business does not need expensive tools. Nor does he need many helpers or much money. Many of the mobile-home factories are small workshops.

About one hundred twenty different factories in Elkhart produce the parts for mobile homes. They produce them faster, better, and cheaper than a mobile-home factory can. They sell these parts to mobile-home producers.

The mobile-home industry has changed. People used to buy big travel trailers for vacations. Now some people want smaller vacation trailers, such as campers. More than sixty-five factories in Elkhart now make campers or other small vacation equipment.

Also, there are people who buy mobile homes to use the year round. They don't move them from place to place. They use them as ordinary houses. Some of these homes are simple, but some are very fancy. Elkhart companies supply both kinds.

Markets Near and Far

The factories of Elkhart sell their goods in many markets. Some markets are nearby. There are big cities near Elkhart: Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Detroit. These cities are good markets for Elkhart's goods.

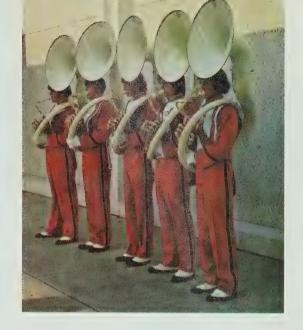
Some markets are as far away as Japan. Elkhart companies have sold many products to Japan.

But sometimes Elkhart companies face competition. In Japan, people learned to make some things for less than Elkhart companies charged. The Japanese went into business themselves.

This hurt some businesses in Elkhart. One company used to make band instruments in Elkhart. But its expenses were too high. It moved its factory to Japan.

The Selmer Company, however, stayed in Elkhart. It found new ways of producing and selling band instruments. Its engineers learned how to make instruments that last a long time for students. The instruments don't damage easily. Children can play them in all kinds of weather. This fact helps the company sell more horns.

Business keeps growing in Elkhart. New businesses like to locate there. Banks, lawyers, and advertising agencies offer services needed by businesses. The transportation system to neighboring cities is very good. The public school



Musicians in the Elkhart high school band use Selmer instruments.

system is excellent. And the people are proud of their city. All of this helps make Elkhart "the little giant."

Test Yourself

- 1. Why does Elkhart have so many businesses?
- 2. Why should a city have many different industries?
- 3. Does a factory have to be big to be successful? Does it have to have salesmen?
- 4. What are some of Elkhart's markets? Are they all nearby?



It's a Deal

Hideki Ozaki sat in the waiting room of the department store. He read an American magazine. There was a lot he could learn from it. He could learn what products many Americans liked. He could learn why they bought certain things.

The secretary spoke: "Mr. Simon will see you now."

Mr. Simon greeted Mr. Ozaki with a handshake. "What can I do for you?

Mr. Ozaki explained. He came from a Japanese trade association. He sold Japanese goods.

"I thought your store might like to buy our goods," he said.

"I buy for the housewares department," said Mr. Simon. "What housewares do you have?"

Mr. Ozaki showed him samples of chinaware. He showed him stainless steel knives and forks. He showed him pots, pans, and tablecloths.

Mr. Simon liked some of the goods. He asked about their prices.

The prices were not very high. Some of the Japanese goods cost less than the same goods made in America.

"I don't understand," said Mr. Simon. "You have to spend money to make these goods. You

have to pay to send them all the way from Japan. Yet they cost less than American goods."

"It costs less to make goods in Japan," Mr. Ozaki answered. "Our workers are paid less than half the wages of American workers. They don't often go out on strike, and very few of them try to change jobs. So wages do not go up fast. Low wages help keep our costs low."

"How can your people live on such low wages?" asked Mr. Simon.

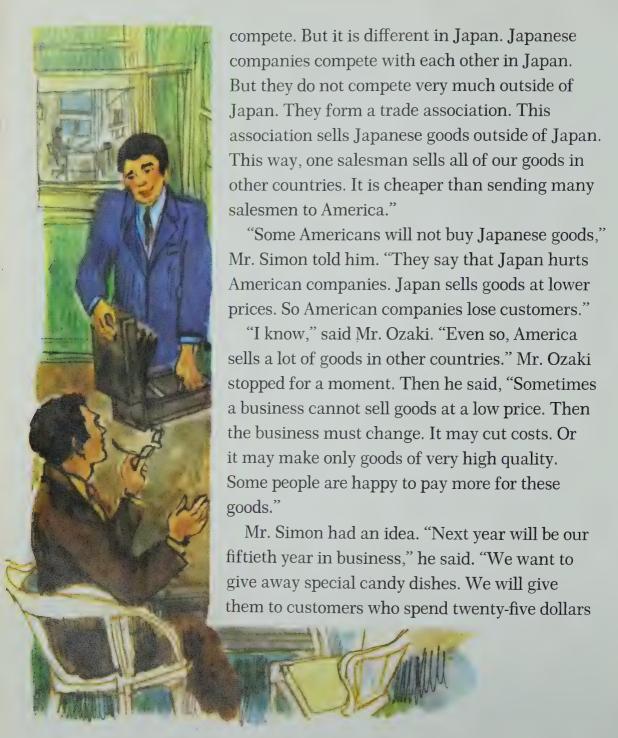
"Food and housing cost less in Japan than in America," Mr. Ozaki said. "You may not think a Japanese worker earns much. But Japanese workers save more than American workers. They put nineteen cents out of every dollar into savings. Your workers put only seven cents out of every dollar into savings."

Mr. Simon looked at the samples again. "It's a deal," he said. He would order some goods from Mr. Ozaki. If the store sold them, he would order more.

Then he saw that Mr. Ozaki had goods from different companies. "You carry chinaware from companies that compete with each other," he said. "Would you tell me how you are able to do that?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ozaki. "In America, most salesmen do not sell goods from companies that





here. But the dishes cost too much to make in America. Can you make them at a lower price?"

Mr. Ozaki said he would see. Mr. Simon gave him the design for the dishes. A Japanese company would make samples of the dishes.

"We may like the samples," said Mr. Simon.

"And we may like your price. If so, we will write a contract for the job. The contract will say how many dishes we want. It will tell the price we will pay for the dishes. It will say what the Japanese company will do for us. You can have the contract written in Japanese then. If everyone agrees to the contract, we will all sign it."

"We don't worry so much about contracts in Japan," Mr. Ozaki said. "We talk. We agree on everything. Then we shake hands. That is the way we make a contract."

"We do that in America, too," Mr. Simon said.
"We call it a verbal contract. But your companies are in a far-off country. So it is a good idea to put our agreement in writing."

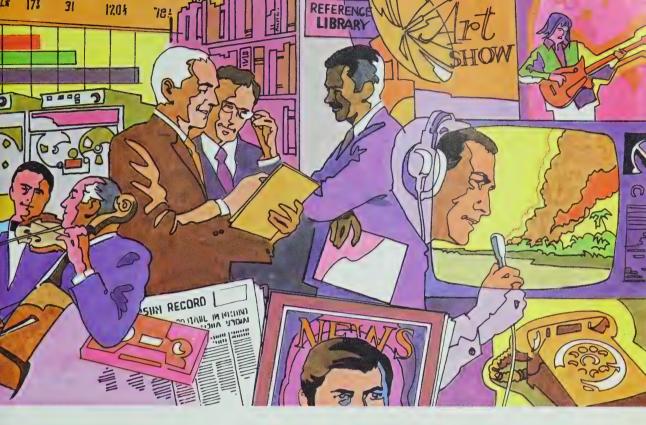
"Fine," said Mr. Ozaki. "We'll ship your order soon. And we'll see about the candy dishes. If you need to reach me, I have an office in Chicago."



Chapter 3

The City: Marketplace of Ideas

- The city is the birthplace of civilization. Cities attract people with different ideas. People exchange ideas. New ideas are born. When people share their ideas, civilization grows.
- Cities need people with ideas. Cities need people with ideas on how to keep cities safe, healthy, and beautiful. Cities need people with business ideas. Cities need people with ideas about art, music, and science.
- Cities offer many places for people to use their ideas: concert halls, theaters, schools, radio and TV stations, newspapers, and big companies. Specialists are needed to plan and run these places.
- Cities have libraries and museums. They are storehouses of ideas from the past.
- Cities pass on ideas to towns and villages. Radio, TV, newspapers, and magazines transmit ideas.



- Cities offer more freedom to trade ideas than small towns do. People in cities are able to talk freely. They can write freely. In that way their ideas are communicated to others.
- In some countries, the rulers do not allow people to speak or write freely. They cannot share ideas. In the United States, people have the right to speak and write as they wish. This right is protected by law.
- In every city, people come together to find new ideas. They ask questions. They look for answers. Here are some questions they ask about living in the city:
 - How can we build a better city for all kinds of people?
 - How can people in the city live in peace and happiness?
 - How can all the people be made to feel that they are the builders of a better city?
 - Do you have any ideas?

New York City: Crossroads of Ideas

New York is a giant among cities. By day, its tall glass towers shine in the sunlight. By night, the lights of the city shine out to the sea.

Within its great buildings, doctors work to find new medicines; heads of companies decide the future of businesses; leaders of nations speak of peace and war.

In New York people make music. They write stories. They gather news and ideas from around the world. And everywhere there are people talking about their ideas and their hopes. The air in New York seems full of ideas.

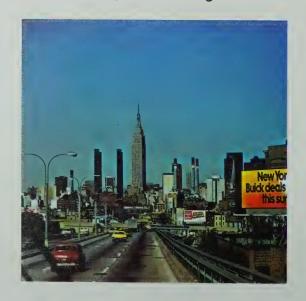
People *bring* ideas to New York. People *find* ideas in New York. They try out and *exchange* ideas. And they *spread* ideas from New York.

Bringing In Ideas

Men and women from all over the world bring their ideas to New York. Many come from countries where they are not free to discuss their ideas. Others come from poor countries. They want better jobs for themselves. They want schools for their children. New York offers jobs and schools. It offers hope for a better life.

Many people from all over the United States come to New York, too. Songwriters from Indiana, artists from Wyoming, businessmen from Ohio, authors, architects, bankers, actors. They hope to find

People travel to New York for jobs, entertainment, and exchange of ideas.





The Museum of Modern Art has a sculpture garden, where people sit and relax in nice weather.

jobs, or to study, or to get rich, or to become famous. Some come to visit. Some come to stay.

Because they come, things happen in New York. And because things happen, more people come to New York. As one New Yorker said, "New York is like a ball park. If you want to play the game, this is where you come."

Finding Ideas

New York is a storehouse of ideas. Some people come here just to look for ideas.

The New York Public Library attracts many people. It has books on every subject in the world. Books

store ideas. Many people use the ideas they find in books.

Ideas can be drawn, painted, molded in clay, or formed in metal. Ideas expressed in art are found in New York's art museums and art stores. Here artists show their paintings and sculpture. Here you can see and buy artists' works.

The city has historical museums. They store ideas from the past. Ideas about the world of nature are found in the Museum of Natural History.

New York has many schools. Some train specialists. Many people come from the world over to study in New York. Businessmen find ideas in New York. The headquarters of many of the nation's largest companies are located here. Wall Street is the money market of America. It is an area of offices and banks. There, specialists help people with good business ideas to borrow savings. They help people with savings to find good business ideas. Many businesses get started this way.

At noontime, the sidewalks of Wall Street are crowded with office workers.



Trying Out Ideas

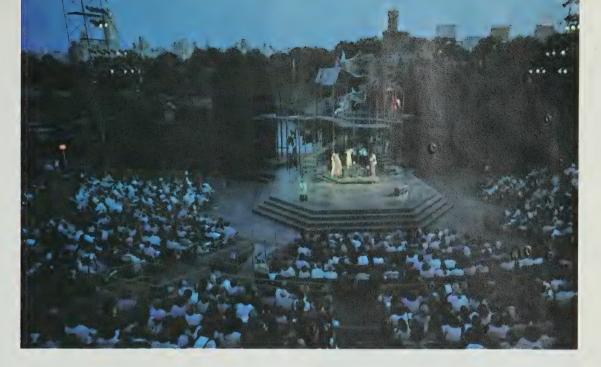
New York is a good place to try out ideas. It is one of the world's largest cities. Problems show up clearly in large cities. And they affect more people. New York tries out many ideas.

One idea is to find more recreation and entertainment for people in the city. Many people cannot afford to travel out of the city to enjoy sports activities. Many cannot afford tickets to plays and concerts. New York tries out many ideas for helping people enjoy the city without spending money.

Many of the ideas are tried out in Central Park, the largest park in the city. It covers 840 acres, so there is room for many things to go on at the same time.

Central Park has a large lake for boating, a skating rink, and two zoos. There are special trails for hikers, and others just for bicycle riders.

On Saturday morning, children gather at the statue of Hans Chris-



During the summer there are free plays in this outdoor theater in Central Park.

tian Andersen for a storytelling hour. At night there are many other activities. Specialists have built an outdoor theater in the park. People can watch plays, operas, and ballets. They can listen to concerts by famous orchestras. And it is all free.

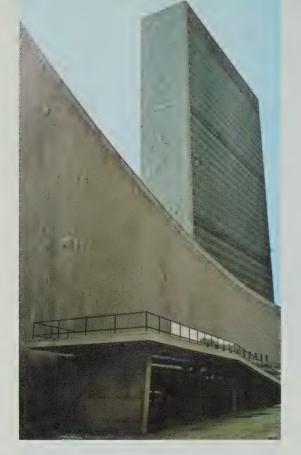
Exchanging Ideas

There are many ways people in New York exchange ideas.

New York has many national conventions. People from all over the country come here to meet and to talk. Businessmen come to see the products of their competitors. They show their own new products. They exchange ideas.

Doctors from all over the country come to medical conventions. They find out about new medicines. And they try to find new ways to help sick people. They exchange ideas.

Teachers come to New York for conventions, too. They look at new textbooks. And they go to meetings to find out about new school programs. They exchange ideas.



At the United Nations, diplomats work to solve world problems.

Buyers from stores all over the United States come to New York. Some come to choose new styles of clothes made in New York. Some come to find goods brought to New York from other countries.

New York is a world city. Diplomats from all over the world meet at the United Nations. American presidents have spoken there.

Heads of other nations have spoken there. All work together to try to make a better life for all people.

"All those guys ever seem to do is talk," says a New Yorker.

"So long as they keep talking, we're all right," his friend answers. "But watch out if they ever stop!"

Spreading Ideas

News and ideas pour in and out of New York by telegraph, telephone, and teletypewriter. Pictures are sent by wire or satellite. A reporter halfway around the world can get the news to New York in minutes.

New York "passes the word." News and ideas go into newspapers and magazines. New York's publishing houses publish books. New York's advertising agencies plan ways to influence consumers to buy certain products. New York is a center for television and radio. It sends programs out across the land. Today, with TV and radio, people in Kansas and Idaho can get the news from New York in minutes.

New York has many plays. Actors sometimes travel around the country with plays from New York. They may even go to cities in Europe and Asia. Sometimes a New York play is made into a movie.

In one evening in New York, many things happen. A man from Morocco gives a slide talk about his country. A poet reads his poems. Musical programs are given in many different places. Plays are performed in different languages. Many people come to New York just to enjoy these events.

"I waited two months for this night," says a young man.

"Yes," his girlfriend answers.
"I'll remember this evening for a long time."

They walk off into the night and the city. All around them are ideas, talk, plays, music. It's all there in the great city of New York.

Test Yourself

- 1. What are some of the reasons people come to New York?
- 2. What kinds of ideas can people find in New York?
- 3. What are some ways that people can exchange ideas?
- 4. How does New York help to spread ideas?

Concerts, opera, dance programs, plays, and films bring crowds of people to New York's Lincoln Center.



Countdown in the Newsroom

It was the busiest time of the day for Charlie Greenberg. He worked in a television newsroom. He helped decide what stories would go on the six o'clock evening news report. Charlie also helped with the order of the stories. And he helped decide how many minutes each story would get.

Sometimes, after Charlies would get the report all set up, something big would happen! Some stories would have to be dropped. Some would be shortened. Some would be shown the next day.

Today Charlie was hoping that no big story would break at the last minute. There was a small story that he hoped would appear. Victor Krakow had won a prize!

Victor had just won a writing contest. It was a city contest. The subject was "Why I Am Glad I Live in New York." Victor was ten years old. He lived next door to Charlie. Charlie was like a big brother to him.

Charlie knew that the television station taped many stories like Victor's. They were shown if there was time. The news chief always said, "There are so many stories about bad kids. Let's try to show some stories about good kids!"





Charlie looked at the master schedule. Some blocks of time were already filled in. There was the regular weather report, and five minutes of sports news. There were also some stories from around the nation: a train wreck in Illinois; a skyjacking in California; and the death of a famous movie actor. They had all been placed on the schedule by the news chief.

Charlie handled only the local news items. He looked at his list of stories. One by one, he started putting them on the master schedule.

The first story was about the mayor. He had made an important speech that morning. A reporter and a camera crew had filmed parts of it. Then there was the big court trial. Camera crews are not allowed in the courtroom. But a reporter had been there today with an artist. The artist had made some sketches of the judge and some of the witnesses. They would be shown tonight.

Charlie thought about Victor. Victor's story was the least important one of the day. Charlie knew what kinds of stories came first. Big fires were big stories. Big robberies were big stories.

Anything that tied up traffic was a big story. And an hour was not a lot of time—especially when you counted the commercials!

Charlie went back to his list. A water main had broken early that morning. It had closed down





part of the business area. The mayor had appointed a new traffic commissioner. . . .

The telephone rang. The voice at the other end said, "A big fire! In an office building on West Thirty-third Street. Get a camera crew down to cover it!"

Charlie shouted for someone to check with the fire department. Then he called for a reporter and a camera crew. This story would have to be covered "live." The other stories were on tape. They could be moved to other time slots to make room for this one.

The fire department said the story was true.

The fire was on the fifteenth floor of the building.

People might still be there. The camera crew

rushed out.

It was getting close to air time—time for the final arrangement of stories. They would have to keep some news time open for the fire. The story might begin the show. Then, at the end of the program, they could bring it up to date. Charlie went back to the master schedule.

5:45: The news chief walked over to look at Charlie's schedule. He knew it would be hard to

plan well tonight. Nobody knew how big a story the fire would be.

The chief said, "I see you found a couple of minutes for the fire. But if it's a bad one, we'll have to drop these stories." He pointed to three stories on Charlie's schedule.

The first was about mothers who were asking for a new traffic light near a school. The second was about a new animal at the zoo. That could run tomorrow. And then there was the story about Victor! Charlie knew Victor was expecting to see it tonight. He kept his fingers crossed.

5:50: It was almost air time now. The men in the tape room were told which tapes to run. They knew the correct order. Charlie kept looking at his watch.

5:55: The telephone rang again. It was the reporter who was covering the fire. "It's under control," he said. "And nobody was hurt. But there was a lot of property damage."

It wasn't going to be a big story after all. Charlie smiled. In a few minutes, Victor was going to be a very happy boy. He was going to see himself on television!



Chapter 4

The City and Government

- People have many wants. Some wants are taken care of by families, others by businesses. Volunteers help fill some wants. But many wants can be handled only by governments.
- Governments make rules and laws. Some laws make life safer and more orderly. Some laws provide for the well-being and happiness of people.
- Some laws are made by the government of the United States. Laws are made also by states.

- States give cities and counties the right to make local laws for the people who live there. Special governments like school districts handle special problems.
- City laws are made by the city council. The laws are carried out by the mayor.
- People in the city vote for the mayor and the city council. Some city officials are not elected by the people. They are hired by the mayor and the council to do special jobs.



- People who want to become members of the city government run for office. They tell the voters their different ideas for improving the city.
- Voters with the same ideas form groups. They try to elect people who share their ideas. They ask other people to vote as they do. They pass out leaflets. They hold rallies. They put ads in newspapers and on television. Then the citizens vote for the people whose ideas they like best.
- People demand services from city governments. Cities collect taxes to pay for them. If tax money is scarce, fewer services are provided. Cities may ask for more taxes. Or cities may have to borrow money.
- People expect their representatives to serve them. If the people are not satisfied, they elect others to represent them. People in a democracy want their government to listen to their ideas and to help solve their problems.

Miami: The Metro Plan of Government

Each winter, thousands of people leave their homes in the cold north. They go to Miami, Florida. People who live in Miami all year call these winter visitors "snowbirds."

People in Miami are glad that the "snowbirds" come. "Snowbirds" mean jobs. Jobs for people who work in hotels. Jobs for people who work in restaurants and stores. Jobs for people who rent boats, drive taxis, and teach swimming.

People who live in Miami have helped the city grow. So have the "snowbirds."

Growth Brings New Cities

Today, more than a million people live in and around Miami. But not long ago there were only about five thousand people there.

Then a railroad came to Miami. Hotels were built. People started moving in. Some moved into Miami. Others built small towns nearby. Still others moved onto the land

between Miami and the towns. The whole area became known as Greater Miami. It includes twenty-six towns and cities plus Miami.

Miami's hotels provide jobs for many of the people who live there.



Too Many Governments

As more and more families moved to Greater Miami, it became more like one big city. But Greater Miami had a problem. It had too many governments! Each of the twenty-seven towns and cities had its own government. The people who lived in between the cities were governed by Dade County.

Each of the governments made its own laws. Each collected its own taxes. And none of them worked together.

Travel was a big problem. Each town had its own speed limit. Along one road, there were six different speed limits in six miles. Drivers found this confusing. They never knew how fast they could drive. Bus riders had problems, too. Every few miles there was another bus line. And every time they changed buses, they had to pay another fare.

Pollution became a problem, too. The bay and river had once been clean. Now wastes were being poured into the bay. One town could



not correct the problem without help from the others.

People who were governed by Dade County had even worse problems. They didn't have enough services. They needed to have garbage collected. They needed water. They needed a fire department. Dade County could not do the job. Its people were too spread out. The county had to ask the cities for help.

Some city people did not want to help the county. They said, "We pay taxes to *both* the city and the county. People who live outside the city pay taxes *only* to the county. Why should county people get city services without paying for them?"

People in the cities and towns were not always happy about their services, either. Some cities had good schools. Some did not. Some had large police forces. Others had only small ones. Some towns had well-equipped fire departments. Many did not.

Greater Miami continued to grow. And so did the problems. Some people said, "We need a strong county government. It could get more things done for everybody." But others were against the idea. They did not want the county to tell them what to do.

Voting for a New Government

In this country, people can vote to change their governments. And that is what the people in Dade County did.

The people who wanted a stronger government worked on a new plan. They called it *Metro*. Metro would do many things for all the people in Greater Miami. It would make many laws. It would offer many services. Cities and towns would still have their own governments. But some of their powers would be given to Metro.

First, the state government had to allow such a change in government. Then the people of Dade County had to vote on it.

Many people wanted Metro. They tried to get others to vote for it. Better services would mean more business, they said. And everybody would pay a fair share of the costs of Metro.

Many people were against Metro. They tried to get others to vote no. They said that the rich cities would have to pay more taxes. They said that small towns would be gobbled up by Metro.

Voting day came. The race was close. But Metro won.

Making Metro Work

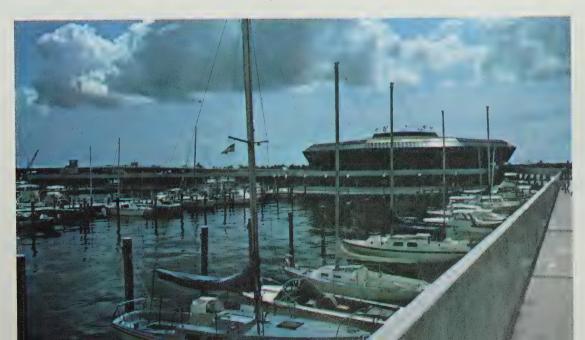
How does Metro work? First, the people elect county commissioners. The commissioners make laws and decisions for all of Greater Miami. They also hire a man to be the Metro manager. He carries out the laws and decisions that the commissioners make. He also hires specialists to help him. He and the specialists look for ideas about how to make Greater Miami a better place. Then those ideas are given to the county commissioners for their approval.

Metro runs its business well. It gets money from the whole county. It can afford to hire good workers. It can buy modern machines. It can save money by buying large amounts of supplies for the whole area.

The port of Miami used to be rundown and old-fashioned. The city of Miami did not have enough money to build a large, modern port. But Metro did. It built a brand-new port. More ships can dock there now.

Now, traffic rules are the same for the entire county. Bus routes are

Boats from near and far dock at Miami's new port. Both pleasure boats and business vessels use the port.



better, too. People do not have to change buses so often. They do not have to pay extra fares.

Metro Still Has Problems

Metro has some problems. There are many kinds of people in Greater Miami. They do not all want the same things.

Some people are old. They are retired. Their children are grown. Schools are not important to them, but safe streets are.

Some people are young. They have children. They want better schools and more playgrounds.

Many people in Florida are retired.



Some people have come from Cuba. A communist government took over Cuba in 1959. Those who did not like communism left. Many of them have settled in Florida. They want laws and services that will help them. Their native language is Spanish, so they want to have classes in schools taught in Spanish. They need help finding jobs and places to live.

Some people in Greater Miami are black. For many years, they had to go to separate schools. They couldn't get good jobs. Now they want help, too. They want good education. They want good jobs.

Some people in Dade County are farmers. They don't want to lose their farmland to city buildings. Some people own factories. They want laws that will help business.

Most people want to make sure that the "snowbirds" keep coming back. They want Greater Miami to be safe and clean for tourists.

Some of these people have formed into groups. Each group tries to get





Large numbers of people from Cuba have moved to the United States. Many are now living in Miami. Signs on many stores and restaurants are printed in Spanish, the language of Cuba.

the Metro government to pass the laws they want. Or to give them the services they need. Metro is trying to meet the needs of all the people in Dade County.

Today, many people who voted against Metro say it is doing a good job. But they watch it carefully.

Other cities are watching Metro, too. They are wondering if this kind of government could work for them.

Test Yourself

- 1. What are some of the different kinds of government people have in Greater Miami?
- 2. How can too many cities in an area make problems?
- 3. How can people change their government?
- 4. What can people do to let their government know what they want?



A Day in the Life of a City Manager

It was almost midnight. Gary Pritchard was looking out his window. He was worried. The snow was falling fast.

Mr. Pritchard was the city manager of Matawak, Washington. He went to the telephone. He phoned the man who was in charge of clearing the city streets.

"I'm sorry, Jones, to call you so late," he said.
"But the weather bureau says this will be a heavy snow tonight."

"What do you want me to do, Mr. Pritchard?" asked Mr. Jones. "If I send out the men during the night, that means double pay. Can the city afford this?"

"The streets have to be open for traffic by morning," said Mr. Pritchard. "When the snow gets three inches deep, send out the men!"

Mr. Pritchard went to bed. But he could not go to sleep for a long time. He worried about the snow. He got up early in the morning and drove around the city. The men were doing a good job. They were clearing the snow away.

He went to his office. The staff would not be in for a while. But the chief accountant was waiting for him. The accountant was worried. "We are not collecting enough taxes," he said. "Many people were out of work this year. We are losing their tax money. Businesses are doing poorly, so they are paying lower taxes."

"I have been worried about that, too," said Mr. Pritchard. "We have cut back on spending. But we must pay schoolteachers. Policemen, firemen, and sanitation men have to be paid, too. So do other city workers.

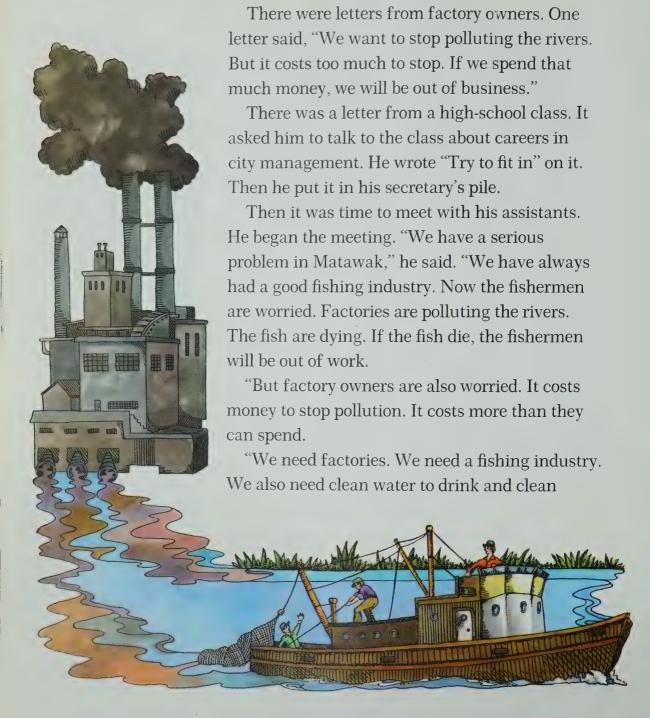
"We must pay for gas and electricity. We have to pay telephone bills. And now, we must pay double to have snow cleared away at night. What if the streets had not been cleared? Nobody could get anywhere today."

The accountant suggested some cuts in spending. Mr. Pritchard looked at the list. He sighed. It would make many people unhappy. He would hear from them!

A telephone rang. Mr. Pritchard looked at his watch. It was after 8:00. The office staff was coming in. His secretary brought him a pile of letters.

Mr. Pritchard looked through them. One was from the fishing association. They wanted an appointment. They were worried about pollution in the rivers. He wrote, "Make an appointment" on it and put it in a pile for his secretary.





water to swim in. So let's try to help. Maybe the federal government can help us. Maybe the state government can help us. Maybe science has ideas that can help."

Mr. Pritchard asked two assistants to study how the government fought pollution. He asked city chemists to take samples of river water and test the pollution level. He wanted to know which factories did the most polluting. He asked city engineers for their help.

Later, a committee of mothers came to see Mr. Pritchard. They had a complaint. The city had cut back some neighborhood recreation programs. Mr. Pritchard told them his problem. Some people wanted to cut *all* of the recreation programs. As a compromise, he had cut *some* of the programs. Now each neighborhood would have to choose the programs it wanted to keep.

The head of the fire department came in. He had a picture in his hand. "I know the city cannot buy this now," he said, "but I'm leaving you this picture. It is of a new piece of equipment. We need to have it as soon as the city can afford it."

Other people came in. It was a long afternoon. Finally, Mr. Pritchard went home. The snow had stopped. "That's good," he thought. "Maybe I can have the evening off for a change."





Athens: Birthplace of Democracy

Twenty-five hundred years ago, there was a great city in Greece. Its name was Athens. The people who lived there were called Athenians.

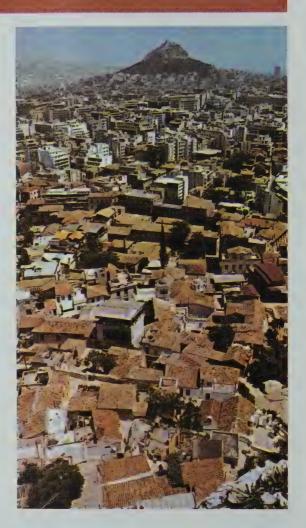
Athenians loved their city. They could not imagine living anywhere else on earth. Today, we call that ancient time the Golden Age of Greece.

Athenians had many ideas about how to run a city. They thought that a city should be big enough and have enough people to protect it from enemies. They also thought it should be small enough for all citizens to know each other.

In Athens, rich and poor citizens helped make the city a good place in which to live. Athenians had ideas about government. Citizens were free to talk and exchange their ideas. They made the laws of the city. They elected their own leaders. Athenian citizens in the Golden Age had more freedom than people in any other part of the world.

But they also had to obey the laws. The city could order its citizens to fight in a war. It could order shopkeepers to measure and weigh goods honestly. It could order people not to send certain foods out of the city. It could force grain prices down. When merchants sold grain at too high a price, the city would sell its own grain cheaply. Then the merchants had to bring their prices down.

Athenians loved freedom. If they thought a leader was growing too strong,



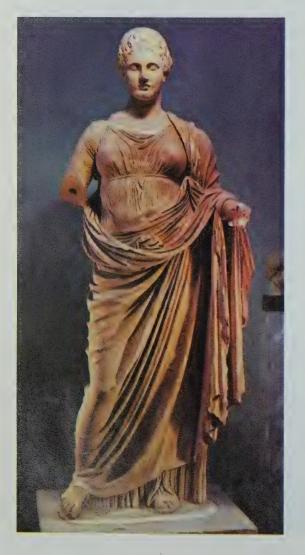
Modern Athens (above) grew up around the ancient city. The Acropolis, a flattopped hill, stands above the center of the city. The ancient Greeks built the Parthenon and other beautiful temples on the Acropolis (right).





they could order him out of the city. They did this by taking a vote. Even the most powerful leaders could be forced to leave.

Athens and the farms around it were built on flat land. There were mountains on three sides. On the fourth side, the city was a few miles away from the sea. Enemy ships could not attack it.



The seacoast formed a fine harbor. The harbor was Athens's gateway to the world. Merchant ships and ships of the Athenian navy used the busy harbor. The Athenians built a road to it from the city. Goods and people traveled the road. Walls were built along the sides of the road. Walls were built around the city, too. These helped protect the city.

In the center of Athens was a big open square called the Agora. The main streets led to it. Trading went on in the Agora. One side of the Agora was for shops. Here were the booksellers and barbers. Potters, sandalmakers, and other craftsmen worked in their shops. Shoppers argued over prices. Slaves were sold. On market days, farmers spread out their goods. They sold fruit, vegetables, honey, and eggs.

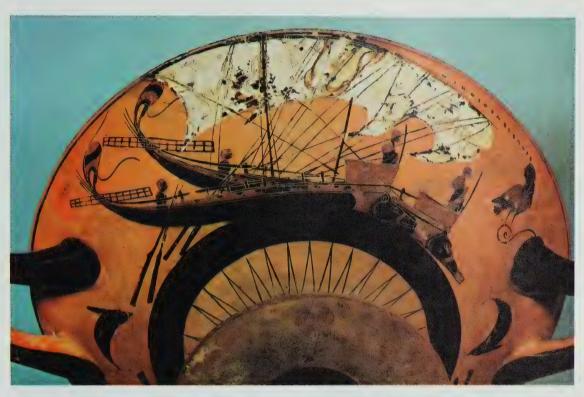
Men came to the Agora to meet friends. They talked, argued, and heard the latest news.

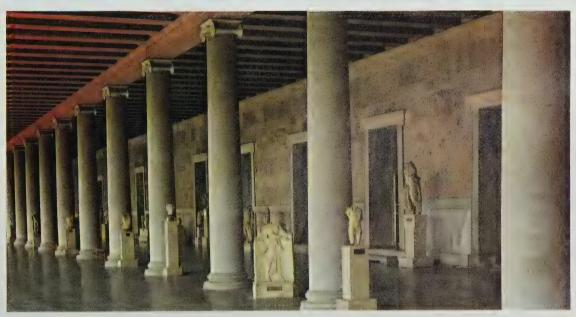
Crowds listened to speakers there. Anyone could make a speech. Athenians liked to listen. They liked to trade ideas. They talked about man. Why does man think as he does? Why are some men good? Why are some men bad? How can man be happy? What does life mean?

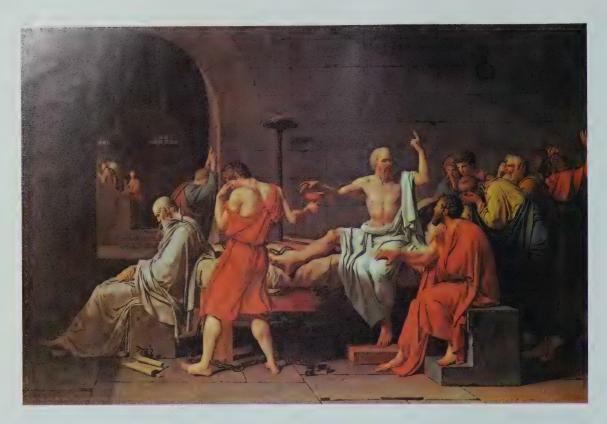
(Left) According to legend, the goddess Themis made laws. She sometimes holds a pair of scales, meaning justice.

(Right, top) The sea and boats were important to Athens. Pictures of boats appear on cups and vases.

(Right, bottom) This reconstructed building is on the site of the ancient Agora.







(Above) Socrates, a great teacher, made enemies because he always said what he thought. Sentenced to death, Socrates drank a cup of poison.

(Right, top) Temple of Erechtheum, on the Acropolis. Statues support the roof of the temple.

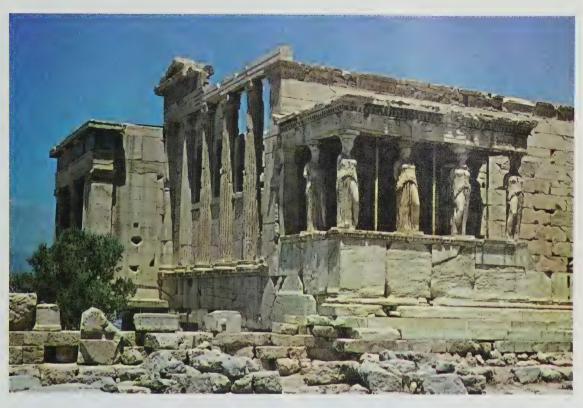
(Right, bottom) The Acropolis

Teachers came to the Agora. They held classes on the porches of the buildings. One of the teachers was named Socrates. He was a very wise man. He urged the Athenians to love freedom. He also urged them to think for themselves, but to obey the laws. After all, he told them, they had made the laws.

The Agora was also one center of the government. The city council met in a building on one side of the Agora. Other officials worked in public buildings around the square.

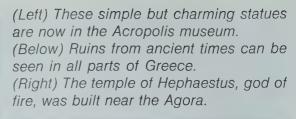
There were two important hills in Athens. One was Pnyx Hill. The Athenian men, rich and poor, met on Pnyx Hill in the open air. Here they talked about new laws and voted on them.

The other important hill was the Acropolis. In the Golden Age, the Athenians elected a great leader. His name was Pericles. He wanted the Athenians to build temples on the Acropolis. The temples were in honor of the goddess Athena. She was the goddess of wisdom.

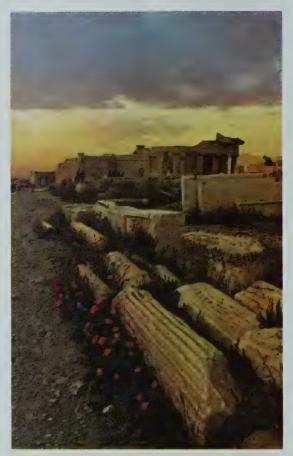






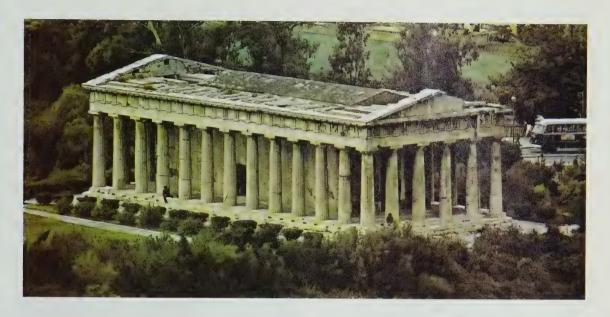






Athenians believed Athena had given them their first olive tree. Olive trees were important. Athenians used olive oil for lamps. They also traded the olives for other goods.

Pericles hired the best workers to build the temples. The best sculptors



and artists decorated them. The temples gleamed in the clean air. They seemed to say, "Be wise as Athena is wise. Do your best to serve beauty and truth. Be strong."

Athenians were proud of their splendid temples. But their own homes were modest. Rich and poor people lived side by side in small houses along narrow, twisting streets.

Athenians had many festivals and contests in Athena's honor. People worked on the festivals for weeks ahead of time. Boys and men trained for sports events. Actors, singers, and dancers rehearsed their parts in plays. Visitors came from other parts of Greece. Everybody liked the festivals.

Just outside the city walls were the gymnasiums. Here young men ran, wrestled, and played ball. Here they trained for the contests. Here they met with teachers of music, poetry, and pub-

lic speaking. Here they listened to poets, great leaders, and wise men.

Athenians were proud of their history. Their fathers and grandfathers had been brave and had brought honor to the city. These men had fought and beaten great enemy armies. Athenians taught their sons to do their best for the city.

Athenians worked hard for their city. Athens needed a strong navy to guard against an attack by sea. The harbor had to be made bigger. Buildings and houses had to be built there. More walls had to be built. The city needed more pure water, roads, and bridges. Someone had to plan the festivals and contests, to check weights and measures in shops, to keep order in the market, and to keep the city's records. All these matters and many more had to be taken care of. The citizens were proud to do all this work. They were kept busy running the city and their own affairs.



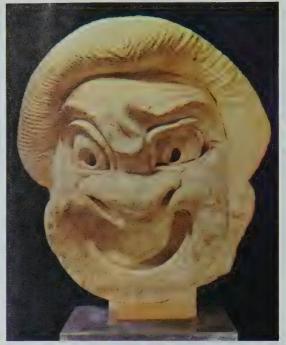
So that the poor, as well as the rich, could share in governing, all citizens were paid for the time they worked for the city. It was Pericles's idea to pay citizens for government work. It was also his idea to pay them to go to the theater. Pericles thought that seeing plays was a good thing. It would, he believed, help train the voters to judge ideas.

Athenians developed and loved the idea of freedom. But they did not share their freedom with other cities. Other cities had to pay money to Athens. If they did not, Athens sank their ships and wrecked their homes.

That made people in other cities angry. War began. The other cities fought Athens. The war lasted many years.

Many Athenians disliked the war. Wise men said that it would ruin Athens. Authors wrote plays against it, warning of the dangers ahead.

Finally, the enemies of Athens attacked the city. Many Athenians died, and the countryside was ruined. Olive trees were burned. The Athenian navy was destroyed. The city's food supply was cut off. The Golden Age of Athens came to an end.





(This page) Greek actors wore masks which told the audience what kind of role they were acting. The two masks above were worn by happy or sad actors.

(Right) Pictures on vases show scenes from the war between the Greeks and the Trojans. One scene shows the Trojan horse, with soldiers inside.





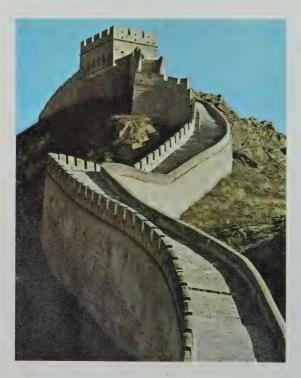


Peking: The Northern Capital

Peking is the capital of the People's Republic of China. The name Peking means "northern capital" in Chinese. Eight million people live here.

Peking is on a plain near a chain of mountains. It is not far from the Pacific Ocean. In winter, the city is very cold. In summer, it is hot and there are dust storms.

About twenty-two hundred years ago, a Chinese emperor began to build a wall to protect all of China. This wall still stands. It is called the Great Wall of China. It runs for 2,000 miles.



The Chinese spent many years building this wall. Men were forced to leave their farms and families to work on it. Some worked on it until they died. At the same time, the Chinese built a city called Chi where Peking stands today.

The Great Wall did not protect China. Around the year 1200, a strong man named Genghis Khan led a wild-riding band of Mongols into China. Genghis Khan beat the Chinese armies. He destroyed Chi. He made himself ruler of China.

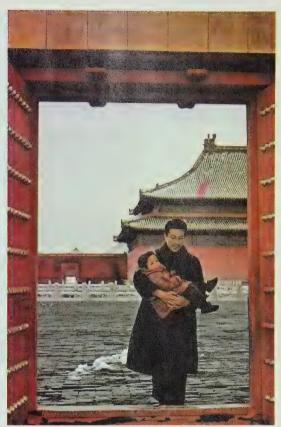
Fifty years later, his grandson, Kublai Khan, became emperor. Kublai built a new city, Tatu, for his capital. It was built where Chi had been. Kublai built handsome palaces and temples. He enclosed his palace city in walls. It became known as the Forbidden City. Around it, he built another city called the Imperial City. In it were storehouses, parks, lakes, and two man-made hills. Here, his soldiers lived.

Kublai was not good to the Chinese peasants. The Mongol emperors who came after him also did not rule wisely. There were uprisings of hungry Chinese. Finally a strong Chinese leader led a rebellion against the hated Mongols. He defeated the Mongols. He became emperor. His family ruled for almost three hundred years. They were called the Ming emperors.

The Ming emperors built many handsome temples, palaces, and parks. An The Forbidden City is made up of formal buildings, archways, gardens, and lakes. It is enclosed by a wall. At one time, only the emperor and his household could enter the Forbidden City. It is now open to the public.



Outer City was added south of the Imperial City. Walls were built around it, too. The city was now called Peking. It was a splendid place. There was a special road running north to south where only the emperor could travel. He was carried in splendor along this road from palace to temple. Ordinary people never







could go into the Imperial and Forbidden Cities. They could only see the yellow tile roofs of the palaces and the red walls of the city.

But, as time passed, China grew weak. The emperors cared less and less for the people they ruled. The poor lived in cramped filthy streets called *hutung*. There were many beggars. Many died from cold and hunger.

Meanwhile, European explorers, traders, and soldiers began to arrive in China. They forced their way into the country. They had guns and modern tools. The Chinese did not. When the two groups fought, the Europeans won.

The foreigners began to act as if they owned China. They set up their own law

courts in place of the Chinese courts. They kept the Chinese out of their clubs and hotels.

By 1912, the Chinese people did not want any more emperors. China became a republic. But there were still bad years to come. The Japanese invaded China and stayed several years. After World War II, the Chinese Nationalists and Chinese Communists fought. Crops were bad. People starved. There were terrible floods.

In 1949, the Chinese Communists conquered China. Mao Tse-tung was their leader. Peking was again the capital.

Today, anyone can walk in the palaces and gardens of the Imperial City and the Forbidden City.

China has the largest Communist party in the world. Chairman Mao Tse-tung leads the Communist party in China. He is shown here as a young man, making a speech in 1938. In the other, more recent pictures, the Chinese celebrate an anniversary of the People's Republic with a parade and a rally. The rally was held in a recently-built stadium.

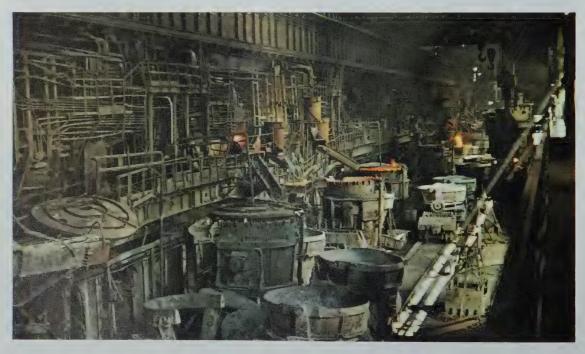








China's iron and steel production has grown in the past twenty years. Today this busy Peking mill produces iron and steel for China.



In the old days of the emperors, Peking was a consumer city. Today, Peking is a producing city. Today, Peking produces iron and fine steel, railroad trains, machinery, computers, textiles and clothing, chemicals, plastics, and many other goods.

The big factories like the steel mill or the railroad car factory are owned by the government. Around the huge factory are smaller factories. The small factories produce goods from the scraps from the huge factory. The small factories are owned and run by the people who work in them.

The workers live in apartments around the big factories. The big factory owns farmland nearby. On this land the workers' families can grow much of their own food.

Peking workers and their families live in communes. They work together to produce certain goods and services. They live close around their workplace. In the commune's dining hall the families eat together. During working hours their children can go to the commune's nursery schools and kindergartens.

Peking still produces many of the fine luxury goods it was famous for. Skilled craftsmen work together in cooperatives. There are cooperatives of jade carvers, of ivory carvers, and of wood carvers. Some cooperatives make beautiful carpets and others specialize in enamel work.

In the past, each Chinese farmer worked his own tiny piece of land. Today, the small pieces of land have been put together into huge farm collectives.



(Above) Highly skilled workers still produce carved objects of ivory and jade. (Below) Before farm collectives began, China had few modern farm tools.





As many as a thousand farmers may work together in one collective. The farmworkers own the big farm collectives. These farms grow many kinds of crops. They use power-driven machinery. They use new farming methods.

The planners of Peking are keeping large amounts of land open around the city. On this land, the big farms produce fruits, vegetables, and meat for the Peking markets. All along the streets of Peking are fruit and vegetable markets. In all the food stores there are chickens and ducks, pork and beef, and barrels of rice and flour.

In the old times in China, the city people had scorn for the farm people. Today, the Chinese government wants to bring the city people and farm people together in feeling. Government officials, office workers, teachers, and students all spend a part of every year in a

work school. During this time they are paid. They study. They discuss how to do better work and how to change their habits. They work on farms. The Chinese government today does not want the Chinese people to scorn hard working people.

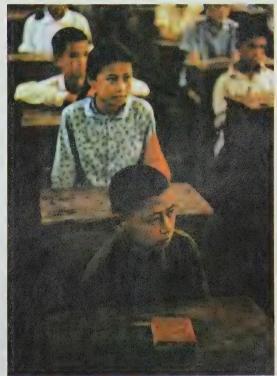
In the last twenty years, Peking has become a green city. Millions of trees have been planted in and around Peking. Park workers have planted trees and shrubs in the parks. But the other trees have been planted by the people of Peking. Now the people of Peking do not suffer so much from dust storms.

The government has improved Peking in other ways. A dam has been built to stop the floods that used to come almost every year. A big electric power station has been built at the dam. It supplies Peking and the little villages around it with electricity.



Farmers on collectives use modern machinery. They raise rice and other crops. Some of the crops feed the farmers' families. Some go to markets in the city. While adults work on the farm, children attend school in the commune.



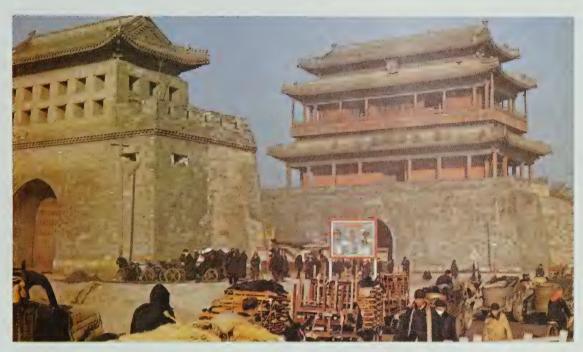






If you visited Peking, you would be surprised to find so few automobiles. Many people ride bicycles instead. Here are some other things you would see: Grandparents taking care of little children. Men doing exercises in the parks in the early morning. Boys and girls in trucks on their way to help farmers. Men leading donkeys loaded with fuel. Hundreds of women and old men sweeping away snow in the wintertime.

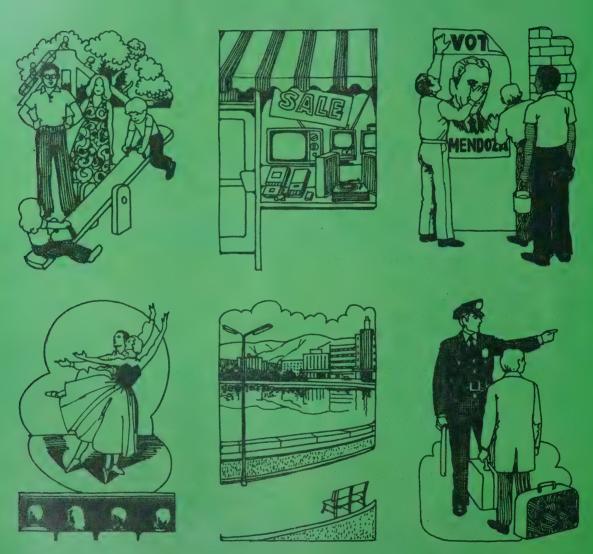
The problems of Peking do not get easier. Peking's growing millions have to share limited resources. But things have improved. A citizen of Peking might say: "My life has some security, and that's the important thing. My family can look forward to a future that is not too bad. My father and mother did not dare to look to the future."





What Did You Learn?

1. Below are pictures which show parts of six city systems. Identify each system.



Now explain how each system helps a city.

2. Decide whether the people in these pictures are looking for ideas, exchanging ideas, or spreading ideas.







3. Governments help people in many ways. Explain how a government is helping people in each of these pictures.

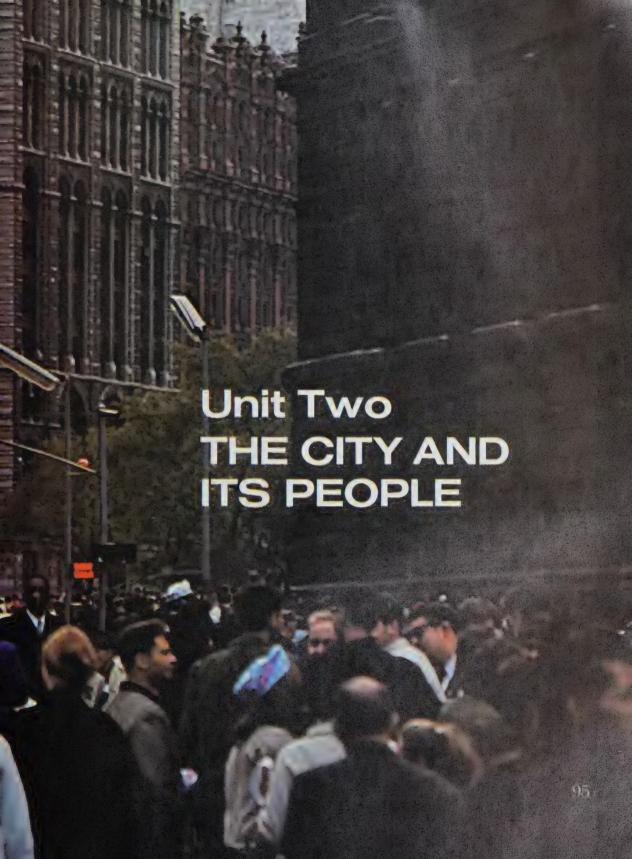






- What are the most important ideas which the citizens of Athens contributed to making their city great?
- What are some of the reasons why life in present-day Peking is an improvement over life in the past?





Chapter 5

What Keeps People Together? What Keeps People Apart?

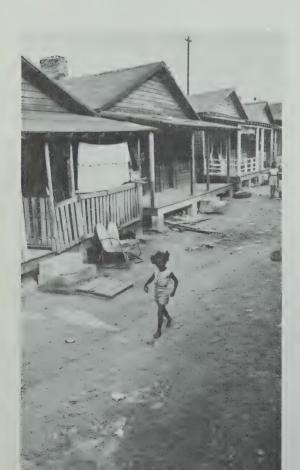
- In every city people form groups. They have many reasons. They form groups so that they will not become lonely. Or to share common goals. People feel stronger in groups.
- People with the same religion or race form groups. People with the same nationality do also.
 Neighborhoods form groups.
 People with the same jobs and income form groups. So do people with similar ideas about how to run the government.
- Conflicts can occur between groups with different goals. One group may disagree with another group about how to govern the city.
- Conflicts can come about when people do not understand each other. Groups speak different languages. Or they have different customs.
- Conflicts can result from unfair treatment. One group may take advantage of another group. Or a group is set apart from others.



- Education can settle conflicts. When groups learn about each other, they may find that they have much in common. They are more alike than different.
- Sometimes conflicts can be settled by a person whom all groups respect. Many cities have specialists who study conflicts. They help settle them. They meet with group leaders. They listen to their ideas. They see that all groups in the city are treated fairly.
- In many cities, the government encourages different groups to live in the same neighborhood.
 By living together, people can meet members of other groups.
 They can get to know other people better.
- Conflicts can hurt a city. Families do not want to move to a city with conflicts. Businessmen do not want to go there either. A city's future depends on how well different groups live and work together.

Birmingham: All-American City

Carol Price was eight years old. She already knew what she wanted to be when she grew up. She wanted to be a nurse. Her parents were proud of Carol. But they were also worried. They knew something Carol didn't know yet. She could not go to the school where she wanted to go. There were many things Carol couldn't do. Why? Because she was black.



The year was 1961. The place was Birmingham, Alabama.

Birmingham was a city with many problems that year. Most of the problems were caused by conflict between black people and white people.

Blacks and Whites Are Kept Apart

Nearly half the people in Birmingham were blacks. But the whites had all the important jobs. They ran the government and the police department. They owned most of the property and businesses.

Blacks lived in neighborhoods away from the whites. Many of their homes were run-down. They needed repairs. No laws said that the blacks had to stay in run-down neighborhoods. Some could afford to live in white neighborhoods. But whites would not sell them property. They would not rent them apartments there, either.

Black children did not go to the same schools as whites. The black schools were not as good as the white schools. The buildings were old. And there were never enough books or supplies.

There were many places in the city where blacks could not go. They could not use all of the city's parks and swimming pools. Even at the movies, they had to sit in a section by themselves. Many places had signs that said, "Whites Only." If blacks went to these places, they could be arrested.

Blacks had to sit in the back of the city buses. If there were no seats in the back, they had to stand. And if they had a seat, they had to give it up if a white person wanted it.

One of the biggest problems for blacks was jobs. Many white people would not hire blacks. And the jobs that blacks could get did not pay very much. It was hard for blacks to earn enough money.

It had been that way in Birmingham for a long time. Many blacks



thought that it would always be that way. Some of them moved to the North. They hoped life would be better there. The blacks who stayed kept hoping for change. And, finally, change did come.

Change Comes to the City

Many things helped to bring about change. But it was the blacks in Birmingham who made the first



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led black people in their marches for equal rights. He felt that blacks should demand their rights, but should remain peaceful, even if they were arrested.

move. They began to demand the same rights as the whites.

It started in 1961.

First, some black churches set up groups to plan for change. Black leaders led marches into white neighborhoods. They led marches downtown. They wanted people all over the world to know how they were treated.



At first, the whites tried to stop the marchers. Some blacks were arrested. Many blacks were fired from their jobs. But still, they kept on marching.

Newspapers all over the world printed stories about Birmingham. Marches were started in other cities. Some whites joined the black marchers. They, too, wanted to protest the unfair treatment of black people.

White leaders in Birmingham knew something had to be done. They knew that conflict between blacks and whites would hurt many people. They knew that it was hurting their city's business. Birmingham needed new businesses. But new businesses would not come to a troubled city.

White leaders finally met with black leaders. They talked about the problem. They tried to find ways to work together.

The leaders talked to businessmen in Birmingham. They asked these men to hire more blacks.

Some companies hired blacks for better jobs.

Other Changes Help

New laws made in Washington helped to bring changes to Birmingham. One law was passed in 1964. It said that companies could not refuse to hire people because of their race. This same law helped more blacks get the right to vote. Large numbers of blacks voted for the first time.

In the early 1960s Birmingham police stopped black marchers. Many blacks were arrested.



In the next election, new leaders were elected to the city government. They helped change some of the harsh rules in the city. Blacks could now use all of the city's parks and swimming pools. Signs that said "Whites Only" were taken away.

A ruling from Washington said that all children must be given an equal education. It also said that schools should have both black and white children in them. Now many

The members of the Community Affairs Committee work to make Birmingham a better place to live for both blacks and whites.



black children go to schools that were once for whites only. And more money is being spent on schools in the black neighborhoods.

The Citizens Work Together

Today, black and white leaders in Birmingham work together. They try to prevent conflicts between the two races. Twenty-seven black and white leaders joined together. They formed a Community Affairs Committee. They discuss problems. They look for ways to help blacks and whites know each other better.

The city has elected some black leaders to the city council. They work with other council members to see that the city's laws treat all citizens fairly.

Birmingham's leaders have seen how conflict can harm a city. And now they see the difference as the conflicts grow smaller. But Birmingham has not finished changing yet. Life is now much better for blacks. But both black and white leaders agree that there must be many more changes. The first steps have been taken, though. All the citizens of Birmingham now live in a more peaceful, prosperous city.

New businesses are now coming to Birmingham. The new businesses mean more jobs for both blacks and whites. They also encourage new families to move to the city.

In 1971, Birmingham was named an "All-American City." This is an award given each year to the cities which have done the most to improve themselves. Birmingham received the award mainly for the steps it had taken to improve race relations.

Carol Price is going to a nursing school in Birmingham now. And Carol knows that when she graduates, she will be able to get a good job.

Test Yourself

1. What were some of the things blacks could *not* do in Birmingham in 1961?



Today, black girls like Carol Price have many choices. The girl in this picture is graduating from nursing school.

- 2. Why didn't more blacks live in white neighborhoods?
- 3. How did the blacks begin to fight for changes?
- 4. How did the white leaders help the blacks?
- 5. In what ways can racial trouble hurt a city?
- 6. Why is Birmingham now a better place in which to live than it was in 1961?



Come to Karamu!

It was a warm summer afternoon in 1920. Many black children in central Cleveland were excited. That night they were going to a play. Most of them had never seen a play. And now a theater was opening in their neighborhood. There would be plays every week.

Most of the actors in this first play lived in the neighborhood. They liked to act. Now they would be acting on a real stage. Friends and relatives would see them.

The new theater was being started by people in the community. They were making it out of an empty store. The theater's name was Karamu (KA-ruh-moo). Karamu is an African word. It means "meeting place of the community." That is what this theater was to be.

The idea for the theater came from Russell Jelliffe and his wife, Rowena. They were a young white couple. They had come to the black community to set up a community center. They used an empty store for that, too.

The center was a place where people could spend their free time. Black people of all ages came to the center. Some learned hobbies. Others read books or played games. The center became a very popular place.

The Jelliffes wanted to add a theater to the center. They knew that many of their friends had acting talent. A theater would help them to develop their talents. And it would be a nice place to go in the neighborhood. In 1920, there were very few radios. There was no television. A theater would help to teach people many things about the outside world.

Most of all, the Jelliffes wanted to bring blacks and whites together. Black and white friendships were not usual then. Few blacks trusted white people. Most whites knew little about blacks. The Jelliffes believed that if blacks and whites knew each other, they would like each other.

The Jelliffes had very little money. So they decided to build their theater from what they could find in the neighborhood. Friends and neighbors helped them find materials.

People brought in empty packing cases. They brought scraps of lumber. They brought old furniture. One neighbor gave them old sheets for a curtain. When they found another empty store, work began.

After months of work, the theater was complete. Then the first play was given.

From the start, the Jelliffes encouraged both blacks and whites to work at the theater. Blacks and whites began to act together in all the plays.



As they worked together, they learned about each other. They learned about other people, too, by acting in the plays. They found that all people have some things in common. Little by little, fears began to disappear.

Many whites came to see the plays. Both blacks and whites joined to help raise money for the Karamu theater.

Cleveland newspapers printed stories about the theater. The whole city became interested. More people gave money. Soon there was enough money for a new building.



Karamu theater is over fifty years old now. Thousands of blacks and whites have worked there. It has shown that a theater can work and grow with the community. People have found that they could share an adventure in living and learning.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jelliffe are over seventy years old now. They are still working. They now travel to cities all over the United States. They try to teach other people what they have learned. Blacks and whites *can* work together. But it surely helps to know each other.



Chapter 6

How to Know Yourself in the City

- When people move to cities, they have certain needs which must be met. If these needs are not met, people will not be happy living in cities.
- Cities must provide for people's physical needs. People need good food and well-made clothing. They need safe, comfortable housing.
- Cities must provide for people's social needs. People need friends to share ideas with.

- Cities must provide for people's *economic* needs. People must have jobs and good wages.
- Cities must provide for people's cultural needs. People need libraries, museums, and theaters.
 They need centers for different kinds of entertainment.
- Many people find it hard to meet their needs in the city. They do not know where to get help. Or they do not trust others to help them.



- Sometimes newcomers to a city find it hard to get jobs. Many times they do not have the skills they need for jobs in the city.
 Sometimes job-training programs can help people who need new skills.
- Sometimes newcomers to a city feel lost. City life is so different from the way of life they are used to. They have a hard time learning new ways of doing things.
- Cities have agencies to help people find ways to meet their needs.

 Some are run by the city government. Others are run by people who are volunteers.
- When people cannot meet their needs in the city, they become discouraged. Some become angry. Some people turn to crime as a way of meeting their needs. Some turn to drugs or alcohol. Many just give up and leave the city for their old homes.

Denver: A Place for a New Start

It was late and Joseph Wells was tired. He had come a long way. He hadn't gotten a ride since noon. And that was only for a few miles. It was getting dark pretty fast now. Joseph knew there would be no more rides tonight. Hitchhiking is always hard at night. It is even harder if you are an Indian!

Each year, thousands of people move to Denver. They move from other big cities. They come from small towns. They come to Denver for many reasons. Some people come to start new businesses. Some come because of the cool, dry climate. But most of them come to look for new and better jobs and opportunities.

The largest group of people who come to Denver are American Indians. Between five thousand and six thousand Indians come every year. And they all need jobs.



Why Denver?

Most of the Indians who move to Denver come from Indian *reservations*. A reservation is land that the American government has set aside for an Indian tribe to live on. Indians do not have to live on reservations. But most of them do.

Most of the large Indian reservations are in the western part of the United States. Denver is located in the center of the reservation area.

Indians travel to Denver from reservations as far away as Michigan and Alaska. Some come by bus. A few come by car. But most of them hitchhike. They come to Denver because they have heard how hard Denver tries to help Indians.

How Is Life Different in the City?

All newcomers to a city find that life is different there. But the city seems even stranger to Indians than to other Americans.

First of all, Indians are taught to share all their goods. They learn

that it is important to give things away—food, money, blankets. Most other Americans are taught to *save* things.

Most Americans are taught to compete with others for many things—for grades, for prizes, for jobs. But American Indians do not believe in competition. They only compete with one another in sports.

Indians think differently about *time*, too. Time is not important on a reservation. But time is very important in a city. People must be at work "on time." That means they have to get up at a certain time. And they have to leave their homes at a certain time. The clock is very important to most Americans. But it is hard for Indians to have to be on time.

Where to Start?

Indians come to Denver looking for jobs. The best place to start is the Colorado Division of Employment. Employers in Denver tell this office what kind of workers they need.

People in the office try to match jobs and workers.

A good person to see there is David Box. Mr. Box is an Indian of the Southern Ute tribe. He was born on a reservation. And he understands the problems of Indians.

Mr. Box tries to learn what skills Indian workers have. Then he tries to find jobs for them. But it is not easy. Most Indians have had little job training. There are few jobs on the reservation other than farming. And most employers want trained workers.

Mr. Box talks with a worker whose special skill is welding.



Sometimes Mr. Box gives the Indian newcomers a test to find out the kinds of jobs they can do. But Indians are not used to tests. And they are not used to time limits. Indians usually do badly on tests.

Some Indians can get unskilled jobs. But most of them can get no job at all. The reason may not be lack of skill. It may be their lack of transportation.

Many factories and warehouses are located outside Denver. But city buses do not go that far. Workers need cars. And cars cost money. Few Indians who come to Denver have cars or driver's licenses.

How to Live?

Indians need help while they are looking for a job. Sometimes they even need help after they have found one. The best place to go for help is to Denver Native Americans United. Most people call it the Denver Indian Center.

The Center is composed of eight Indian organizations. Each pro-



The Denver Indian Center helps newcomers in the city.

vides services for Indians. Many give emergency help. That means they can supply food, clothing, or housing when it is needed.

Some organizations run special activities just for Indians. They have concerts, dances, and baseball games. The White Buffalo Council is one of the best known. During the year they plan many Indian ceremonial dances. They hope these dances will make Indians feel more at home in Denver. They also give a Thanksgiving dinner every year. Sometimes over one thousand Indians attend.

Some groups pay special attention to the way Indians are treated in Denver. One of those groups is called Indians for National Liberation. They try to make sure that Indians have a fair chance at government jobs.

The director of the Denver Indian Center is Gladys Benson. She is an Indian, too. She has lived and worked on Indian reservations. So she understands the problems Indians have in a new city.

The Center is always open. And there is always someone there who can give help.



Mrs. Benson directs the Indian Center.

The federal government pays for the Center. But it doesn't pay for its services. Each group in the Center must pay its own expenses.

Most of the money comes from the citizens of Denver. But some comes from other places in the state. People give food, clothing, and money to try to help Indians get a new start in the city.

Why Do Indians Leave the City?

All people who move to a city need certain things. They need jobs. They need a place to live. They need transportation. They need friends. They need places to go for entertainment. They also need to feel at home.

It is hard to find all of these things. And it takes time. But it is harder for Indians than for most other people. Many Indians get discouraged and return to the reservation. Life is easier there. And they understand the rules.

An Indian family moves into a new home in Denver.





Denver offers a new and rewarding life to many American Indians.

Some Indians, however, stay in the city. They are able to find jobs or training programs to help them develop new skills. With a good job, there is money for a decent place to live. The Indians also have a chance to get to know the city.

Denver is just one of many cities which try to help Indians find a new life. But Denver is more successful than most cities. And Denver will keep trying.

Joseph Wells stopped by the side of the road and leaned against some rocks. Behind him were the lights of the city. Ahead were the mountains and home. He had met some nice people in Denver. They had tried very hard to help him. But it just didn't work. Maybe he would try again next year.

Test Yourself

- 1. Why do so many Indians come to Denver every year? Where do most of them come from?
- 2. How is life different in an Indian community?
- 3. Why do so many Indians have trouble finding jobs in the city?
- 4. How does the Denver Indian Center try to help Indians?
- 5. Why do many Indians return to their reservations?

A New Life in the City

Annie Potter looked at the tree. It was a magnolia tree. Every spring when the flowers bloomed, it was pink all over.

Ma had planted the magnolia tree when Annie was born. Now it was eleven years old—just as old as Annie.

Now the Potters were moving away. They were going to Cincinnati. Annie wondered, will I ever see the magnolia tree again?

A car horn tooted. "Annie! Hurry up!" Pa shouted. Annie climbed into the back seat. "I don't want to go, Pa," she said quietly.



Pa didn't turn around. His voice was harsh. "None of us wants to go, Annie Lee," he said. "Your Ma and I lived here all our lives. But we ain't got no choice. If we stay, we starve." He started the car with a jerk.

Mr. Potter had been a coal miner. But the mines had run out of coal. Now he could not find steady work. Maybe his cousins in Cincinnati could help.

So the Potters left for the city. They drove all day and all night. Annie's brother Billy slept easily, but not Annie. She had a lot of thinking to do. She had never been to a city. What would it be like? Would everything be different?

The second night, the Potters reached Cincinnati. Billy was asleep. But Annie was wide awake. There was so much of everything: big buildings, store windows all lit up, crowds of people everywhere, cars rushing by.

The Potters stayed with their cousins that night. Annie lay down to sleep on a couch in the living room. But she was restless. She didn't get to sleep until dawn, and then she dreamed. She dreamed about her magnolia. She could see the pink blossoms. She reached out for one of them. Just as she touched it, she woke up.

Annie heard Ma in the kitchen. She was helping to get breakfast. Annie got up to help too.





"I dreamed about the magnolia, Ma. I was just touching it. Then I woke up."

"Time you did, Annie Lee," Ma said. "Enough dreaming. We got lots to do today. Your Pa is going to look for work. You and Billy have got to hustle too. I'm taking you all to school, first thing."

"Yes, ma'am," said Annie. When her Ma spoke like that, she was not fooling.

For a long time afterward, Annie remembered that first day at school—the big brick building, so many people, everybody in a hurry, television in the lunchroom. There was even TV in some of the classrooms. Some of the kids looked a lot like her friends back home. They even talked like them. Maybe school would be O.K. She sat in the back of the room at her first class, English.

"You're the new girl, aren't you?" a voice said. Annie looked up. The teacher had spoken.

"Yes, ma'am. I'm brand-new."

One of the other students giggled. The teacher smiled. "Well, Annie Lee, do you like brand-new things?"

"Yes, ma'am." Annie wasn't sure of what the teacher was going to say.

"Then we shall both do well in this class. I like new things, too. Here's a new poem. Read it over first. And then, would you read it to all of us?" Annie nodded. She took the book and read to herself. The poem was beautiful! She stood up and read it to the class. She read it without one mistake.

From that day on, English was Annie's favorite subject. And Miss Carlson was her favorite teacher.

A year passed. Things were better now for the Potter family. Mr. Potter had a steady job at a gas station. Mrs. Potter worked at the dime store. Billy played baseball on his class team. Annie worked three afteroons a week in the school library. She could read the new books first, even before Miss Carlson did.

Spring vacation came. Mr. and Mrs. Potter took some vacation days, too. So the family drove back to their old home.

The air was sweet with wild flowers. The magnolia was in bloom! But somehow, Annie felt sad. She wondered why. What was wrong? The old place was much the same. But she was different.

"It's a fearsome thing, Ma," she said, "to come home and find it's not like home anymore."

"Annie," said Mrs. Potter, "a big year has gone by. Let's take a branch of the magnolia back with us. We can keep it fresh. Just to remember." She smiled at Annie, her grown-up daughter.





Calcutta: A City with Too Many People



Calcutta, India, has a lot of problems—eight million of them. That's the number of people who live in this city.

Why have so many people come there? Long ago, Calcutta was just a group of small villages on the banks of the Hooghly River. The villagers were farmers.

In 1690, traders of the British East India Company came to the area. They set up a trading post.

The climate in the area was not healthful. It was hot and damp. Sometimes the

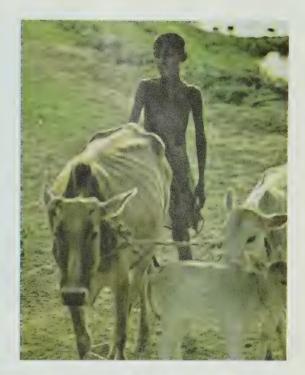
area was flooded. But it was a good place to build a trading post. It was on the river, and ships could come in from the ocean.

The little village soon became an important place. Goods were unloaded at the port. They were sent far into the countryside. Raw materials came down-river from farms and plantations. Minerals from mines were brought to the village. There they were loaded on seagoing ships. Then they were shipped to faraway England.

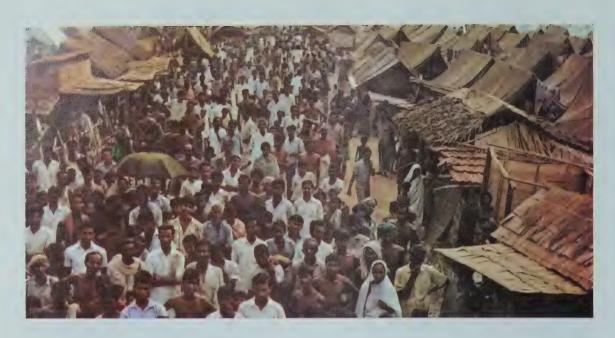
People flocked to the port on the Hooghly River. They came from all over India. They hoped to find work.

Some came because they could not make a living as farmers. Most farms in India are small. They are passed down from father to sons, and then from these fathers to their sons. So the farms become smaller and smaller. But the farm families are large. Many farmers cannot raise enough food to feed themselves and their families. Calcutta offers them a chance to earn a living.

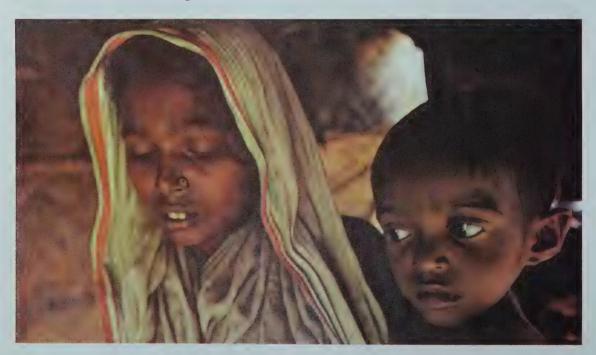
Two of India's problems are crowded cities and poor farms. The number of people in India grows yearly by 12 or 13 million. There are not enough jobs for all the people. There is not enough food raised on farms.

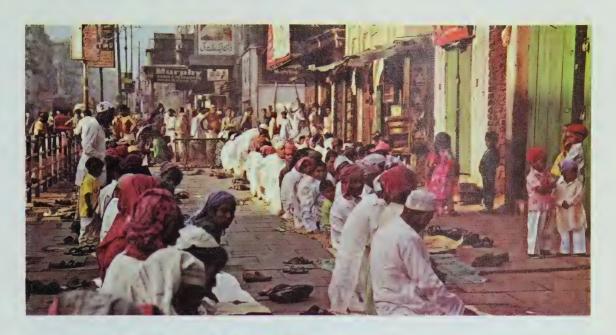


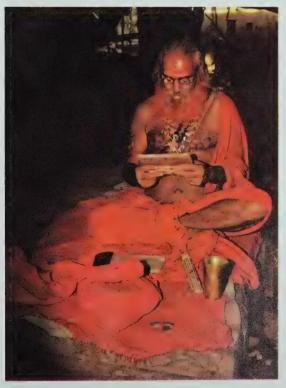




These people have fled from their homes in Pakistan. They live in a refugee camp near Calcutta. There is not enough shelter. Food is scarce.





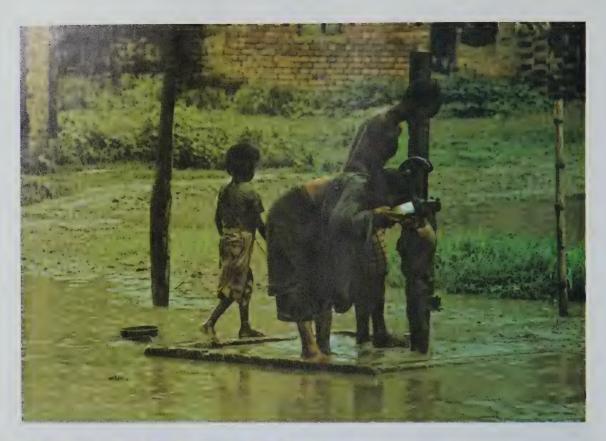


Above, Mohammedans have a prayer meeting. At the left is a Hindu holy man. Most Indians are Hindus. But there are many different kinds of Hindu groups.

Calcutta has grown because medical care is better. More babies live to grow up than in the past. Many grow up to have large families of their own.

After 1947, many people came to Calcutta for a different reason. In that year, India and Pakistan became independent from Great Britain. Most people in Pakistan are of the Moslem religion. So, people of the Hindu religion in Pakistan felt in danger from the Moslems. Many Hindus left Pakistan for Calcutta.

In 1971, more refugees poured into India from Pakistan. They were fleeing Pakistan's army. Finally, India went to war with Pakistan to protect Hindus and others there.





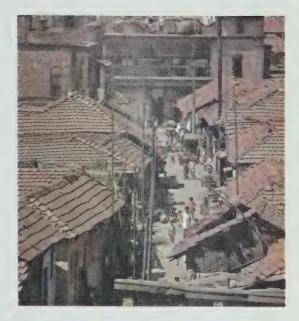
Today, Calcutta is the largest city in India. It is the capital of the state of West Bengal. It is very important to the rest of India. Ships carry jute and jute products from Calcutta all over the world. Much iron is shipped from Calcutta to other countries. Some of it is used in factories near Calcutta. A few of these factories are big, but most are small. They produce nuts, bolts, and small tools.

When many people come to a city, they usually spread out around the city. But in Calcutta, this is not possible. Swamps, floodlands, and lakes surround the city. People keep crowding into the small area.

There is not enough housing. Large numbers of people live in the *bustees*. These are slums. The people live crowded together in small huts. There is no clean, running water in the bustees. Many families share an outside water pump. They take baths at the pump or in a tank or pond. They use the same water

There are terrible slums in the cities of India. Most Indian slum buildings have at least one whole family, and often more, living in one small room. Thousands of slum dwellers live in the streets because they have no homes. The slum areas have poor water supplies.

(Opposite page, bottom) A factory worker



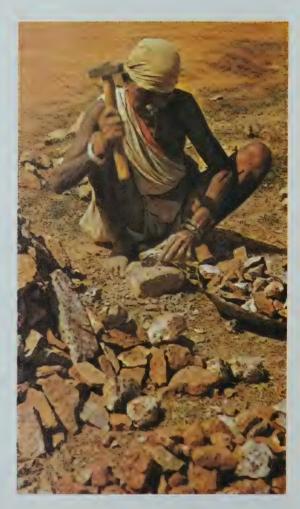


to wash clothes and dishes. Impure water is often used for drinking. The toilet is shared by many families, and people often use the open gutter instead. For these reasons there is much sickness in the bustees.

Pecple have come to Calcutta from all over India. Most of them have come from villages. They bring with them the language, customs, and ideas of their villages. They settle down in Calcutta with people from their village. They are friendly only with people from their village. They act as if they were still living in their villages.

Many people do the same kind of work they did in their village. Many children do the same kind of work their

parents do. So they cannot choose jobs better fitted to their skills and talents. Because of this, Calcutta and India cannot make the best use of the people's skills and talents.



People from the poor rural areas move to the cities so that they can find jobs. Most of these people are not trained to do special jobs. They do the kinds of jobs that are hard and tiring. They do not earn much money.

Most people have little choice in jobs because they have little education. They must work with their hands.

Some men find work pulling rickshaws or carts. Some become gardeners and servants for Indian or foreign families with higher incomes. Some become roadside barbers, shoe repairmen, or wandering tea servers.

Some people find jobs building houses. They are hired in teams to dig holes for foundations for new buildings. They work with their hands and with shovels. There are no machines to dig holes. Men and women workers carry heavy loads of bricks and mortar on their heads. They climb bamboo ladders with these heavy loads.

Many men come to Calcutta without their families. Their wives and children stay in the villages. They may go home only during planting and harvesting times to help on the farms. Every month they send most of their earnings to their families. So their earnings are not spent in Calcutta.

Some families who move to the city set up tiny shops on the sidewalks. They place on the sidewalk little piles of buttons, plastic combs, pens, and bits of cloth. There are long rows of such "shops." Each sells the same things.

What can Calcutta do about its problems? Much money is needed for improvements. Calcutta needs a better water supply. It needs good roads and



Below is a ferryboat carrying people across a river. Transportation in India is slow. New, more modern transportation systems are badly needed.



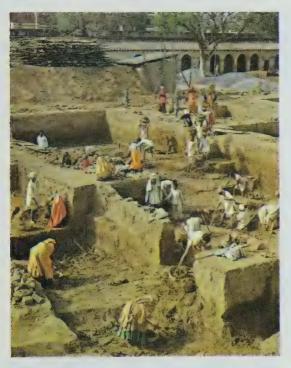
better transportation. It needs many more schools and hospitals. Most of all, it needs more jobs for people. To provide more jobs, more factories are needed. To run factories, skilled workers are needed. Water, electric power, and machines are needed. All of these are scarce.

There is some hope, however. City planners are trying to solve the city's problems. These planners come from many countries. They are working with Indian experts. They are trying to find ways to get businesses to move to Calcutta. New businesses will open more jobs to people. New businesses will also give the city more taxes. More taxes will help to pay for some of the city's many needs.

But businesses do not want to move to a place where there are not good water and health services. They do not want to move where there is not good transportation. They do not want to move where workers are not trained. To correct all these problems will cost money. And the nation, India, cannot spend all its money on Calcutta. Calcutta is only one of India's many cities.

Planners are also trying to cut down the population of Calcutta. They are planning new towns to be built far out-





side Calcutta. These towns will have their own factories and stores. People from farms will find work there. They will have a place to live. The planners hope that people will move to the new towns rather than to Calcutta.

Perhaps Calcutta's most important problem is this: Most of the people are loyal to their old villages. They do not think of Calcutta as their city. They care only for people from their old village. They do not try to make Calcutta a better place to live.

Workers in India must do jobs by hand. They work long hours constructing buildings by hand, using very simple tools. In rural areas, people carry supplies from one place to another. They do not have cars, trucks, or tractors.



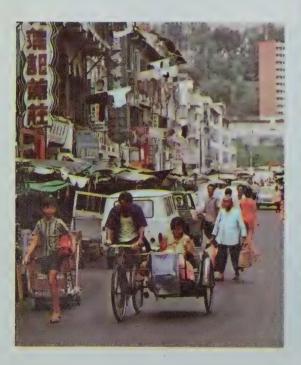
Singapore: A City Using Its Wits

On the other side of the world, there is a long, narrow strip of land. It sticks out like a finger into the South China Sea. It is called the Malay Peninsula.

At the tip of the finger is Singapore Island. It is a small island, but it is an independent nation — the Republic of Singapore.

On this small island, there is **a** big city. It is called Singapore, too.

Singapore is a lively city. Cars, trucks, buses, bicycles, and motor scooters jam the city streets. Tall buildings reach into the clear blue sky. Shops sell goods from all over the world.



The restaurants of Singapore serve the foods of many nations. Along some streets there are open-air food stalls. Hungry shoppers can buy delicious roast duck, pig, fish, or satay, the national dish of Malaya. Singapore has a large Chinese food market. There a visitor can buy anything from tasty soups to flying foxes and live pythons.





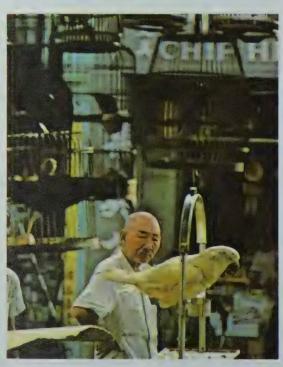




(This page) Singapore faces (Opposite page) Once, Singapore had slums like the one at the left. Many of these have been replaced with new, low-rent apartment buildings (right).











The faces and clothes of people from many countries can be seen on the streets of Singapore—Chinese, Malays, Indians, Pakistanis, and Europeans.

In 1959, Singapore became independent from Malaya. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said then, "We are going to have a nation of many races in Singapore. And everybody will be equal in language, culture, and religion."

The people of Singapore smile easily. They are proud of their city. They are working to make it a fine city. Once Singapore had terrible slums. Now, the slums are gone. The government has

built new, low-rent apartment buildings for people who once could not afford good places to live. Some people say that a new apartment is finished in Singapore every forty-five minutes. The apartment buildings have been built in neighborhood groups. Each neighborhood has its own markets, schools, hospitals, and community center.

The government wants all Singapore's children to learn to read and write, so the first six years of school are free. There are schools for Chinese, Malay, English, and Indian children. Children may go to the school of their choice.

For the older students there are fine universities. There they can learn to be engineers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and scientists. Many languages are spoken in Singapore, but many students learn English. English is a good language to know in a port city.

The government of Singapore is concerned about the health of the people. There are free clinics where doctors and nurses help anyone who is sick. City workers make sure that food and water are clean and safe. All cars must use special equipment to keep their fumes from polluting the city.

Singapore Island has no raw materials. Even water is brought to the island by a huge pipe from the Malay Peninsula. Yet Singapore is a very rich little island.

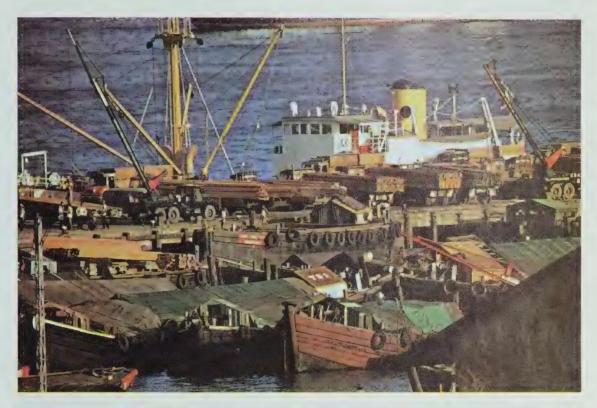
How can this little island be so successful? One reason is that Singapore is

one of the world's busiest ports. Ships from all over the world come here. There are four miles of docks. Thirty ships can be repaired, loaded, and unloaded at one time.

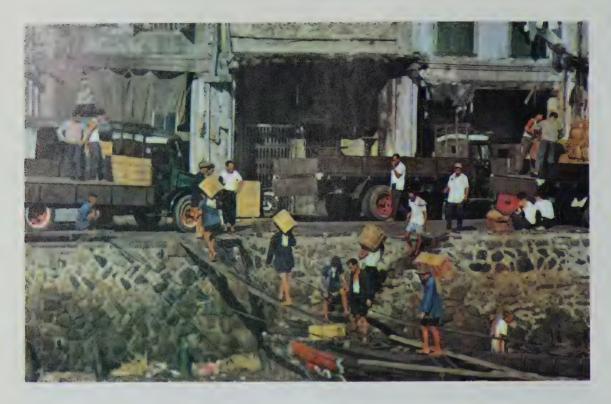
Rubber, lumber, spices, and other raw materials come to Singapore. Many of these materials are sorted by quality in Singapore before they are sent to other countries. Singapore's businessmen are famous for their honesty. Buyers in other parts of the world can trust Singapore businessmen.

Machinery and other man-made goods are shipped here, too. TV sets, cameras, and radios come from Japan. Hong Kong sends cotton cloth and silk. From India and Pakistan come carpets and cloth. Machines, trucks, and cars are sent from the United States. From Singapore, these goods go by ship or train to other countries.









The port of Singapore has jobs for many people, but every year the city must find jobs for about thirty thousand more people. To make new jobs, the city leaders thought of a plan. They would build more factories. Then Singapore could produce goods as well as trade them. And Singapore could sell its extra goods to other countries.

City planners found a place on the island to build factories. It was a swamp. Soon, bulldozers were pushing small hills into the swamp to make it dry land. The dry land can now be used for factory buildings.

There will be steel mills, a shipyard, a chemical factory, and an oil refinery. Factories that use each other's products

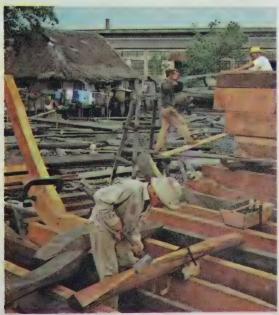
are being built close together. For example, the shipyard is close to the steel mill because steel is needed to build ships.

On another part of the dry land, smaller factories are being built. There will be factories to assemble automobiles. Other factories will make plastics, cloth, matches, candy, nails, and cables.

A new town is being built nearby. It has new apartment buildings, schools, a hospital, and a community center.

The government plans to build other new towns around the city. A road will connect the towns. Each town will be connected with Singapore by fast boats and *monorail* trains. (These are trains that run on only one track.)





Boats carry supplies along the busy Singapore River, above. At the left are workers at a shipyard. Shipbuilding is one of Singapore's new industries.

The use of land is being carefully planned. There will be many open spaces around Singapore. The people will be able to fish, swim, and enjoy the countryside.

Why do businessmen want to build factories on Singapore Island? They know that Singapore has a fine port. They know that Singapore is famous for skilled, hardworking people. They know the city has special laws to help new businesses get started. They know that Singapore banks have plenty of money.





Singapore's growing number of workers find jobs in factories such as the vegetable oil factory above. Many also work in the building industry.

And they know that these banks risk money on good ideas.

In Singapore, businessmen do not have to build their own factories. They can rent a small space in a large factory building. They can rent more space as the business grows.

The government tries to see that factories have everything they need. It runs free schools to train workers. It has also built a special water plant. Here, water that has been used is cleaned. Then it can be used again in factories.

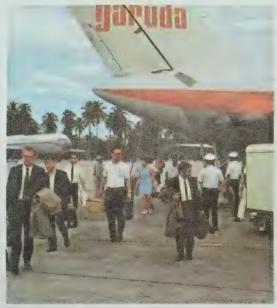


(Above) The people of Singapore enjoy this large beautiful park. (Right) Tourists and businessmen fly to

(Right) Tourists and businessmen fly to Singapore from all over the world.

Today, Singapore is the most important port in Asia. Many people also believe that someday it will become a meeting place for all the nations of Asia. They believe that Asian people will come to Singapore to settle their differences.

Singapore knows that this is important. It knows that peace in the world is necessary to a trading and manufacturing city. And without trading and manufacturing, the people of Singapore cannot use their wonderful skills.



What Did You Learn?

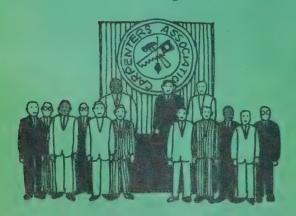
1. People form groups for many reasons. Why might people have formed these groups?



Little League



Democratic Party



Carpenters Union

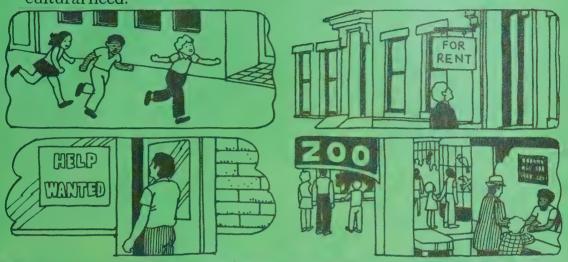


Senior Citizens

What would the members of each of these groups have in common?

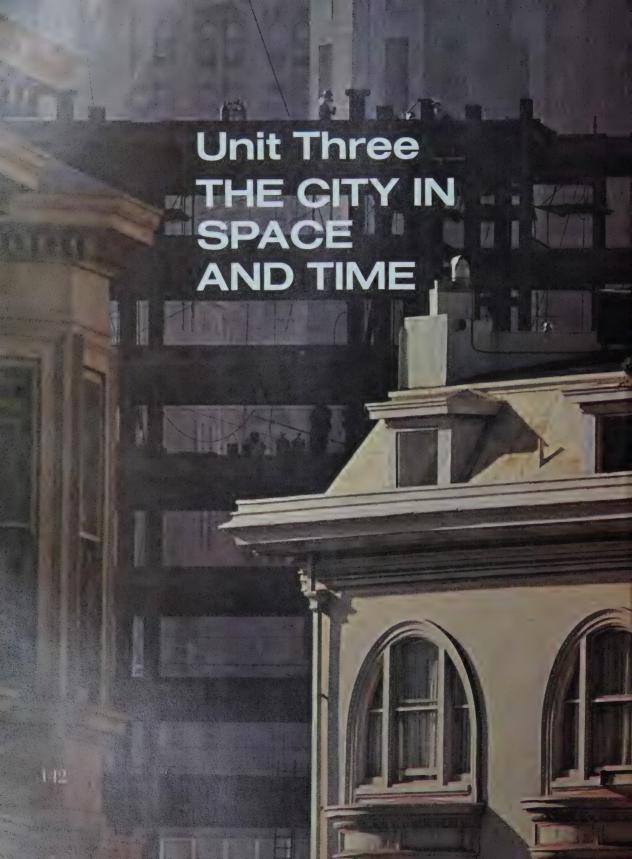
Now look at the list again. What groups might be in conflict with any of these? What might cause this conflict?

2. Below are pictures of some things people need when they move to cities. Identify each one. Then tell whether each would satisfy a physical, economic, social, or cultural need.



- 3. Make a list of all the reasons why people move from one place to another. Then decide which of those reasons would be the most important for the following people.

 A businessman in the city
 An Indian on a reservation
 A factory worker without a job
 A retired person
 - Calcutta and Singapore are large cities where many people live in a small area. The people of Singapore work together and share a community feeling. The people of Calcutta do not. What things help develop a community spirit in a city?





Chapter 7

Why a City Is Where It Is

- Good transportation is important for all cities. It brings together food, water, and raw materials. It brings together workers, machines, and power sources. It helps cities trade with each other and with other parts of the country and the world.
- The first cities in America were built along the Atlantic coast. Rivers joined the ocean there. Harbors helped cities trade with each other and with places in other lands.

- As people moved west, cities started along rivers. Flatboats carried goods between cities and farms.
- Men learned to use steam to run machines. They needed coal for fuel. Coal is heavy to move. So, many factories were set up near coal mines. Cities grew there, too.
- By the 1830s, steam locomotives were invented. Factories and cities were built along railroad tracks. East and West were linked by railroads.



- Electric power gave men more choices in locating cities. Large dams on rivers controlled the flow of water. This powered giant machines. The machines produced electricity. It was sent by wires to cities far away from the power sources.
- Autos were invented. Oil and gasoline then became important sources of power. They were sent to cities by trains, trucks, and pipelines. Cities were now built in more places.
- Gasoline engines supply power for autos, trucks, and planes.
 They carry people and goods anywhere in the country. Cities can be built along highways.
 They can be located wherever airports are built.
- Atomic energy is man's newest power source. It does not depend on fuel from a certain area. It can serve cities anywhere in the world. So now it is possible for cities to be built anywhere people want to live.

Pittsburgh: The City of Steel

"This is well-timbered land, very good for building . . . the rivers are good for water transportation. Build the fort here."

The speaker was George Washington. The year was 1753. And the "well-timbered land" would someday become the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

George Washington was in the wild country west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was looking for a good place to build a fort.

The land he picked was flat. It was shaped like a triangle. One side of the triangle was formed by hills. The two other sides were bordered by the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers. The two rivers joined to form the Ohio River.

The fort was built on the triangle. It would be easy to defend. But this place had more to offer. Traders could travel on the wide rivers. They could bring supplies to the fort by boat.



The Fort Becomes a Trading Post

Fur traders came to the fort from farther west. They traded furs for other supplies. Then settlers started farms near the fort. They traded their extra food for other needed goods. Some extra food and furs were sent by wagon to eastern cities. There they were traded for manufactured goods. Extra food was also sold to pioneers traveling west into the Ohio Valley.

Settlers found many raw materials near the fort. There was timber for boats, barrels, and buildings. There was sand and limestone for making glass. Clay from the riverbanks was made into bricks.

A building from the fort built on the present site of Pittsburgh.



The most important raw material discovered was iron ore in the nearby hills. The settlers built *smelters* near the ore deposits. (Smelters separate good iron from waste material.) The iron was brought downriver to *foundries* in Pittsburgh. (Foundries are places where the metal is melted down and molded into nails and tools.)

Pittsburgh Becomes a City

As Pittsburgh produced more goods, they were sent farther to be traded. Some goods were floated down the Ohio River to the Mississippi. Then they made the long trip down to the port of New Orleans. From New Orleans, goods from Pittsburgh were shipped to other cities.

Soon people in Pittsburgh were earning more money from trading than from farming. The little town grew quickly. In 1816, Pittsburgh became a city.

Many people were attracted to the new city of Pittsburgh. Factories

there were producing large quantities of iron. Glass and cloth became important industries, too.

Giant furnaces were needed to melt and mold the iron. And much fuel was needed to feed the furnaces. Because Pittsburgh was located near the country's richest coal fields, men discovered how to make a hard, clean-burning fuel from coal. It was called *coke*. The making of coke became another important industry in Pittsburgh.

Better Transportation Helps Pittsburgh Grow

In 1837, a canal was completed between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. By 1851, a railroad connected the two cities.

Philadelphia was then our country's second largest city. It had a large inland port. Products from Pittsburgh could be shipped quickly and cheaply. They could be sent all over the world.

As more and more railroads were built, Pittsburgh became more important. Engines were made of iron. So were the tracks and the spikes that held down the tracks. There was more and more demand for iron products from Pittsburgh. And better transportation helped them travel farther and faster.

Steel Comes to Pittsburgh

In 1873, Andrew Carnegie came to Pittsburgh. He brought a new process for making steel. Steel is made from iron. But it is much stronger than iron.

To make steel, a blast of air was forced through melted iron.



Pittsburgh had everything the new steel industry needed. It had the raw materials. There were businessmen with savings to invest. There were skilled workers for the steel mills. And there was good transportation to the rest of the country.

The demand for steel grew. The steel mills of Pittsburgh worked day and night.

"The day of iron is past," said Carnegie. "Steel is king."

All of America was growing rapidly in the late 1800s. People were

earning more money. They wanted to buy more goods. Many of the goods were made of steel.

Railroads helped the country to grow. They also increased the demand for steel. Steel replaced iron in the building of railroads. Then trains carried steel to other parts of the country. It was used to build new factories and to make new products.

The steel mills of Pittsburgh grew bigger and bigger. New machines helped to produce steel faster.

Mill workers and their families lived in poor, crowded neighborhoods. Pittsburgh was becoming a dirty, ugly city.



Pittsburgh Needs New Workers

As steel mills grew bigger, they needed more workers. But they needed a different kind of worker. The small mills had needed skilled workers. The big new mills needed unskilled workers, too.

The steel companies sent men to Eastern Europe to hire unskilled workers. Thousands of them came to Pittsburgh to work in the mills.

Most of the people who worked in the mills were crowded together. They lived in broken-down houses. They walked on dirty streets. And they breathed smoke and soot from the factories and mills. They called Pittsburgh the "smoky city." But they put up with it. Those dirty industries gave them an income.

Pittsburgh Has Hard Times

Trouble came to our country in the 1930s. Factories were producing more goods than people could afford to buy. Some factories had to slow

down. Some just closed. Thousands of people lost their jobs. The demand for steel dropped. Pittsburgh suffered more than many other cities did. Seven out of every ten workers there had jobs in the steel industry.

America Goes to War

America entered World War II in 1941. The Army, Navy, and Air Force needed supplies. They needed guns, tanks, planes, and ships. These supplies were all made from steel.

Once again, the steel mills worked day and night. The people of Pittsburgh were back at work, earning high wages.

At the end of the war, the demand for steel was still high. But other cities had steel mills. During the war, they had found cheaper sources of power than coal. And after the war, they bought scrap metal which could be melted down to make steel products. Pittsburgh now needed new industries.





The same section of Pittsburgh, seen from different directions, today and in the 1800s. It is now called the Golden Triangle.

Pittsburgh Washes Its Face

How could Pittsburgh attract new industry? It was a dirty, ugly city. But everyone helped to clean it up. Big industries worked with city, state, and federal governments.

Today, Pittsburgh has a new look. Giant skyscrapers have replaced broken-down buildings. Beautiful parks dot the city. Factories must use *smokeless* fuels.

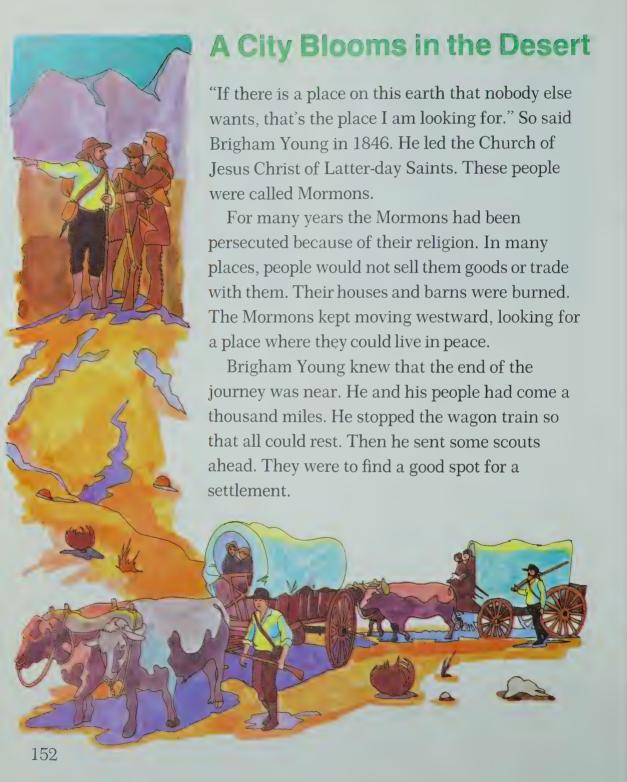
Steel is still Pittsburgh's main industry. But the city also produces

machinery and electrical equipment. Some of the country's finest universities and research laboratories are located there.

Every year, more people start businesses in Pittsburgh.

Test Yourself

- 1. Why did Pittsburgh seem like a good place for a fort?
- 2. What raw materials helped the early settlers of Pittsburgh?
- 3. How did canals and railroads help Pittsburgh's industry?



The scouts looked down on the desert valley and the Great Salt Lake. They could see for miles ahead. They began to descend into the valley. It took them four days to reach the valley floor. Then they rode north, over the desert. They came to a river which branched into two streams. Between the streams lay rich soil. They stopped. Here they would plant crops, food for the following winter.

First they had to plow. But plows could not even scratch the sunbaked earth. So they built a dam across the river. The water softened the soil. Then the men plowed it, and planted.

A few days later, the rest of the wagon train arrived. The streams, the newly planted field, and the sheltered valley were a pleasant sight. But some of the travelers were downhearted. It was hot. There were few trees. The soil was dry.

Brigham Young looked at the land. He looked at the people. He said, "This is the place. Here will we live, and here will we prosper."

The Mormons worked. They irrigated the land. They plowed and planted. They laid out streets. They built mills and workshops and homes.

More people came westward, over the plains and mountains. These people did not come to find work and wealth. They came to be with people who believed as they did.









At first they did not have much money, so they traded goods and services without money. The blacksmith traded nails for flour. The miller traded flour for a pair of boots. But this was not always easy. Sometimes when the blacksmith needed boots, the shoemaker did not need nails or horseshoes.

Again the Mormons solved their problems. They made their own money to use for trading with each other. The use of money made it much easier to trade goods and services. So there was more trading. More trading caused people to produce more goods and services. The new city began to grow.

The settlers still had problems. At first, they planted their crops too early. The crops froze. Then they planted them too late. The crops died because there was not enough water. But the settlers worked hard. They found out how to grow strong and healthy crops.

Wood was scarce. The settlers did not have enough fuel. After several years of search, they found coal. This was a better fuel than wood.

When the settlers needed iron, their leader told them to look for iron ore. They found ore. Then they learned to make iron from the ore. This meant that iron would not have to be brought to Salt Lake City from the East.

The Mormons learned to grow sugar beets to make sugar. They built a woolen mill. They wove wool cloth. They tried to grow cotton in their valley. But the crop did not do well. Then they discovered a valley three hundred miles to the south. Here, cotton could be grown. Several Mormon families moved south. They planted cotton and they started a new Mormon settlement there.

Mormons settled all over the West. Some moved to nearby valleys to start new towns. These new settlers were prepared to grow or make everything they needed. All the people in the valleys lived by the rules of the first community. One rule, in their dry land, was that water belonged to all the people. Another was that no man could have more land than he could take care of.

That first community became a great city. Like the early pioneers, the people of this city still work hard. Their work, like that of the city's founders, has made their lives better.

They came to find safety and peace. They stayed to build a great city.

They are the hardworking people of Salt Lake City, Utah.



Chapter 8

Why a City Grows

- The growth of a city depends upon its market—trade with other cities and countries. The larger the market, the faster the city grows. People who want to start businesses will choose a city with a growing market.
- Good transportation is necessary for trade. Growing cities need good railways, harbors, highways, and airports.
- A city will grow faster if its businessmen are willing to accept new ideas.

- Cities with many kinds of businesses will grow faster than cities with just one kind. Cities with many businesses attract skilled workers. Skilled workers attract more business.
- into manufactured goods grow faster than cities which produce raw materials only. Many more skilled workers are needed to make finished goods. They earn high incomes. Their spending helps businesses grow.



- The growth of a city also depends on the land it is built on. If a city is built between tall mountains, there may be no room for growth. If a city is built on flat land, the city can grow outward. Big factories can be built on the flat land. Without factories, cities may stay small.
- Rich farms, villages, and small towns around a city can help it grow. If people near a city have a high income, they will spend part of it in the city.
- A good city government can help a city grow. It can help by planning ahead. It can plan for roads, water, electricity, schools, and parks. It can plan for fire and police protection.
- A city should be a safe, happy, and beautiful place. It should have parks and playgrounds and beautiful buildings. It should have clean air and water. It should have enough policemen and firemen. If a city has these things, it will grow.

Houston: The Space City

"And now we switch you to the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas." We hear those words during every Apollo moon shot.

Space flights begin at Cape Canaveral in Florida. But men and machines in Houston control them. From Houston, men talk with the astronauts during their flights. Scientists and engineers study their equipment. Doctors listen to their heartbeats.

Houston is the Space City of the U.S.A. Why did the government choose Houston as the home of its Space Center?

Houston has many businesses and factories. Many skilled workers live there. Houston businessmen know how to work with scientists and engineers on new ideas. Many of these specialists live and work in Houston.

Houston also has several fine colleges and universities. Experiments in space medicine had already be-



A rocket roars into the sky as another space flight begins.

かかんしょうかんかんり かい

gun there before the Spacecraft Center was built.

Houston is also a transportation center. Ships, trains, airplanes, and highways connect Houston with the entire country and with the rest of the world.

The land around Houston is flat. So the city has room to grow. And the city can provide the electricity and water needed for new homes and industries.

Why Does a City Grow?

Houston was founded more than one hundred years ago. It began as a small trading town on a stream called Buffalo Bayou. The bayou stretched south for 50 miles to Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico.

The first settlers of Houston found that the land and climate were good for growing cotton and raising cattle. They became Houston's first industries.

Soon the settlers were producing more beef and cotton than they could sell in Houston. They needed Houston's Main Street, 1890. The small town on Buffalo Bayou was growing.



new markets. And they needed a cheap way to send, or *transport*, their goods to those markets.

Cities Need Transportation

Water was once the fastest and cheapest form of transportation. Galveston was the ocean port for Houston. But only small barges could sail up the bayou to Houston. People in Houston knew that if the bayou were wider and deeper, larger



Huge ships use the Houston ship channel. Tankers pick up oil stored in tanks at the port. Freighters bring and carry away many kinds of cargo.



ships could sail from Galveston to Houston. They could take Houston's products to markets all over the world. And think of the goods they could bring to Houston!

For many years, the people of Houston tried to deepen the bayou. They worked long and hard. But they did not succeed.

In the late 1800s, the railroad came to Houston. At last there was a way for ranchers and farmers to ship their products. Houston soon became a busy trading center.

Men came to work on the large farms and ranches. Some came to work on the railroad. And some came to open stores, restaurants, and hotels.

Then two very different things happened which helped Houston. In 1900, a bad hurricane hit Galveston. Over six thousand people were killed and the harbor was destroyed. Galveston needed help from the government to rebuild their port. Houston decided to ask for help, too.

City leaders asked Congress to help them make a deep channel out of Buffalo Bayou. They promised to pay half the cost if Congress would pay the other half. Congress agreed.

In 1914, a deep channel was completed from Houston to Galveston. Houston was on its way to becoming the largest inland port in the United States.

Houston Finds a New Industry

A year after the hurricane hit Galveston, oil was discovered near Houston. Scientists knew that oil could be made into gasoline to power the new "horseless carriages." But the new cars were expensive. Only rich people could afford them.

Then a man by the name of Henry Ford found a way to make cars more cheaply. His price was low enough so that many people could afford them.

As the demand for cars increased, so did the demand for oil. And Houston had oil! Money from all over the world poured into Houston. Some of the money was used to drill more oil wells. Some was used to build *refineries* which turned oil into gasoline. And some was spent to build factories which could make oil-drilling equipment.

Engineers found a way to send oil and gasoline cheaply over long distances. They made a special kind of steel pipe and welded many pipes together. These pipelines were laid underground. They carry oil and gasoline to cities all over America.

Houston had become a good place for businessmen to invest. Cattlemen and ranchers from all over Texas began to invest in Houston's new industries.

Houston Becomes a Major City

Today, Houston is the largest city in the South. It is the sixth largest city in the United States. Goods from all over the country are sent to Houston. There they are loaded onto large ships and are sent to



In this plant oil is refined, or changed, into many products.

other countries. Some of the goods move through Houston on the way to other places. Other goods are changed into new products in Houston factories.

Night and day, wells pump up crude oil from deep in the earth. Scientists have found ways of breaking up crude oil to make many products besides gasoline. Over a hundred chemical plants in Houston make these products.

The ground under Houston is filled with pipelines. The crisscrossing pipelines look like a bowl of spaghetti. People in Houston call this tangle "the spaghetti bowl." Gases, oils, and salt water are pumped into these pipes. They make their way to many different chemical plants. Each plant takes or uses part of the material to manufacture a product. The waste material is then piped on to other factories. Those factories use the wastes to make other products. In that way, wastes from one factory become raw materials for other products.

The products of these plants are used to make such things as paint, plastics, tires, soaps, nylon, and medicines.

Houston Is a Modern City

Each year, thousands of people come to Houston. Some come to visit. Some come on business. Some come to work and live. But they all enjoy the modern city they find there.

There are towering skyscrapers and lovely parks. Huge shopping centers are everywhere. Supernighways surround the city. There is a new Convention Center. Sometimes ten thousand people attend meetings and exhibits there at one time.

In the evening, people enjoy the many fine restaurants in Houston. Some people go to the Houston Symphony. Many go to the new Alley Theatre to see the latest plays. Children love the Houston Zoo. And almost everyone goes to the Astrodome. It is one of the largest sports arenas in the country—all under glass!

Like many other large cities, Houston has growing pains. There is still room for Houston to expand.



Downtown Houston

But Houston *must* plan. If it doesn't, factories and office buildings may blanket the city. Homes may be built too close together. And the beauty of the city will be gone.

Test Yourself

- 1. Why was Buffalo Bayou so important to Houston?
- 2. When did oil become a big industry for Houston?
- 3. Why do so many people come to Houston every year?
- 4. Why is Houston a good place for businessmen to invest their money?



Up and Down in Old Jerome

Jerome, Arizona, is a ghost town! Once it was a busy mining town. It was filled with hard working people. Today, few people live there. Most of the buildings are empty. Many are falling apart.

Jerome grew when the world found uses for copper. Copper was needed for new machines and motors. The town grew even more when copper wires were needed. Wires were used to carry electricity. But there is still a need for copper. So why is Jerome a ghost town today?

The story of Jerome is the story of many mining towns. When there are high prices for the mineral, the mines are busy. The mining towns boom. When prices fall, some mines cannot earn a profit. They close. Workers are laid off. They move away to find other jobs. The town dies. That is what happened to Jerome.

Its story began in 1876. That year, miners found copper on the hillside. They wanted to mine the copper and sell it. But there was no way, then, to get it to market. There were no roads or railroads nearby. Sadly, the miners sold their mine.

A young lawyer from New York found men who would invest money in it. His name was Eugene Jerome. That's how Jerome got its name. Eugene Jerome's company began work in 1883. They built a road to the nearest railroad line. They built a smelter at the mine. For a while all went well. But transportation costs were still high for Jerome. Mines closer to the railroad could sell their copper at a lower price than Jerome. Jerome's mine had to close. Miners moved away.

Then, once again, the mine was sold. The new owner was William A. Clark. Clark had earned profits from mining copper in Montana. He was willing to risk money on this mine.

Clark had new tunnels dug into the earth. And he found more ore. He built a railroad from Jerome to Arizona's main railroad. Transportation costs went down. He built a new smelter. The town of Jerome was back in business.

Thousands of people came to work in the mines. Wooden houses were built on the hillsides. The people set up a government and passed laws. Some of the toughest lawmen of the Old West were hired to keep order. But the miners did not always obey the laws. For many years, Jerome got much income from fines it collected from lawbreakers.

During World War I, the demand for copper increased. Copper was needed to make bullets, machines, and motors. Copper prices rose. Business boomed in Jerome!







Then Clark had bad luck with the mine. Fires broke out in some of the tunnels. Some of the best ore was blocked off. Clark spent more money. He tore down the old smelter and built a new one a few miles away. Giant steam shovels opened up the hillside to get to the best ore. Now the mine was an open pit.

And once again, there were good times in Jerome. By 1929, about fifteen thousand people lived there.

But 1929 was a bad year for the United States. The country didn't have much money. People did not buy all the goods that factories produced. Many factories closed. Those that stayed open, bought less copper. The demand for copper fell.

In 1929, copper sold for eighteen cents a pound. By 1932, the price was six cents a pound. Many mines closed. Many miners left to find other jobs. Fewer than five thousand people stayed in Jerome.

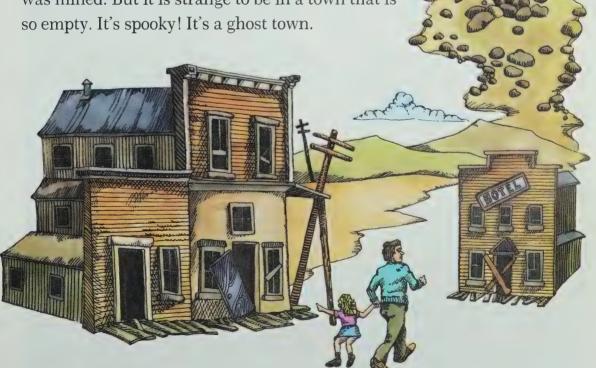
A few years later, times were better. A big company bought the mine from Mr. Clark. They began to dig for more copper.

Then, in 1941, the United States went to war. So much copper was needed for the war that most of Jerome's best ore-bearing rock was used up. The ore that was left had little copper in it. The price of copper kept going up. But this did not

help Jerome. Miners had to dig out more and more ore to produce a pound of copper. So the cost of producing Jerome's copper went up. As the costs went up, profits went down. Finally, Jerome had to close its mines.

Workers left Jerome. There were no jobs there. Its land was not good enough for farming. Cattle could not graze on the land. And Jerome had no factories.

Today, about three hundred people live in Jerome. Tourists come to see the old mining town. They like to go to the old mine and see how ore was mined. But it is strange to be in a town that is so empty. It's spooky! It's a ghost town.



LOSED

London: A City That Swallowed Villages

London, England, is one of the world's very big cities. It is a great world port on the Thames River.

London is an old city. It was founded by Roman soldiers about two thousand years ago.

Why did a Roman general two thousand years ago choose this spot for London? Try to imagine Roman soldiers landing on the shores of a wild, wooded island. They march into the forests. At last they come to a big river. Wide swamps make the river hard to cross.





The soldiers march up the river for 50 miles. At last they came to gravel beds along the banks of the river. Here, they can cross the river. Nearby, the soldiers find two gravel hills on the north side of the river. One hill can be a lookout. On the other hill they can build a town. They decide this is a good place for their camp and town.

Today, the oldest part of London stands on the spot that the Roman





soldiers chose. But the Roman town cannot be seen. For two thousand years, dirt, rubbish, and crumbling walls have covered the Roman town. Now it lies 20 feet under the ground.

People call this oldest part of London "The City." The City has been the business heart of London for hundreds of years. The many banks and insurance companies here make London a world money market. Big London newspapers and business offices are also here.

(Opposite page, top) The Tower of London is almost a thousand years old. It has been used as a prison.

(Bottom) London at night. Houses of Parliament face the Thames River. (This page) Streets of The City



The Romans built roads from London to the north, east, south, and west of England. The Romans planned these roads very well. Even today, some of the most important routes to London follow the Roman roads.

After a time, the Roman soldiers left London. They were needed back in Rome. Years passed. Fierce warriors called Angles and Saxons came from across the North Sea. They conquered the island. They called it England. Hundreds of years passed. Then Vikings from Denmark attacked England. In time, many Vikings settled in England.

Like the Romans, many of these people thought London was a good spot. It was the best place to cross the river. Ships from the ocean could tie up along the riverbanks at the edge of town.

Not long after the year 1000, King Edward the Confessor made London the

center of government for all England. He chose an island in the Thames River. It was about 2 miles west of London.

Here too, the king built a great hall and a great church. Here, the city of Westminster was born. Two miles of river and marshy land lay between Westminster and The City. From now on, London would have two centers. One would be The City. This was the center of business and trade. The other would be Westminster. This was the home of the royal court and the government.

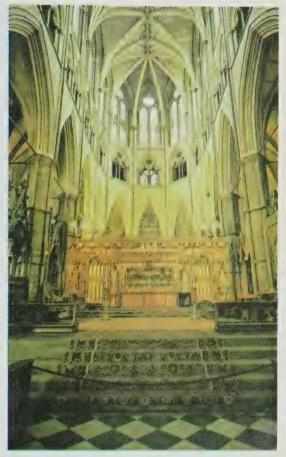
In 1066, Norman warriors swept into England from France. The Normans conquered the English. Strong Norman kings then ruled the land.

When England was at peace, trade grew. Londoners built up their port. London spread out beyond its walls. People built houses along the main roads leading away from the city gates.



(Opposite page) A village along one of the Roman roads (Above) Houses of Parliament and Westminster Bridge, on the Thames (Right) Westminster Abbey. Kings and queens are crowned here. (Below) This tapestry shows the Normans

fighting the English.









(Above) Sheep grazing in an English meadow. Wool manufacturing is still one of England's most important industries. (Left) A view of London as it looked during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (Right) Queen Elizabeth I. Her reign was one of England's greatest periods.

Large flocks of sheep grazed over the countryside. Wool was sent to London, where London merchants shipped it to Bruges. The weavers of Bruges wove it into fine cloth. The cloth was then shipped back to England and sold there.

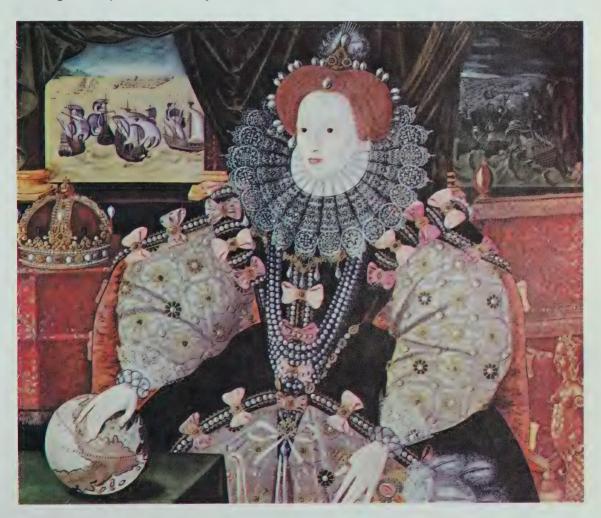
English merchants asked: Why not produce fine cloth in England from our wool? They could sell the cloth for high prices. They would make more profit that way. So the English king invited weavers from Bruges to live in England.

Many came to London. The wool trade offered many jobs and made London wealthy.

Many people from the farm country came to work in London. London grew farther beyond the walls.

Then new parts of the world were found. Explorers found new routes to the spice lands of Asia. Columbus discovered America. English ships, too, made great trips of discovery.

London merchants put their savings to work in new places. They put savings into English colonies in America and trading posts in India. They bought raw materials from the colonies. They made these into finished goods in England. Then they sold the goods at home and abroad. There were more jobs in London. More wharves and warehouses were built along the river. London grew and became wealthier.





Food prices rose. Landowners near the city learned how to produce more food. Fewer farmworkers were needed. They came to the city for jobs.

As the landowners became wealthy, many of them wanted houses in London. In the past, English houses had always been built one at a time. Now London was growing too fast. A quicker way was needed to build houses.

Builders started putting up whole neighborhoods. Sometimes houses were built around beautiful open squares. Sometimes long rows of handsome houses were built. These houses rose around the edges of royal parks between Westminster and The City. This was the West End of London. Wealthy people lived here.

Many poor people also came to London from farms. They worked at the docks along the Thames River. Others



worked in shops. They settled in the East End of London. There were rows of poorly built houses here. This was the beginning of London's slum housing.

The people of London liked to have their own houses and gardens. So London spread over much more land than cities in Europe. By 1800, London had almost a million people. Its houses stretched 2 or 3 miles along the main roads. London could spread no farther. There was no public transportation. Poor people had to walk. Early in the morning, workers poured into the city. At night, they slowly plodded home.

Factories in other parts of England sent their goods by canalboats to



London. There, the goods were loaded on ships and sent to faraway countries. The port of London grew. There were more jobs in London. London grew and swallowed up many pretty villages.

Then trains were developed. Trains carried people into London. Railroads made many changes in the countryside



(Opposite page, top) Houses in the West End, long the wealthiest part of London. (Bottom) The port of London, one of the busiest ports in the world.

(This page) The East End was one of the worst slums in the Western world. At one time it covered a 6-mile section along the Thames River.



(Above) Houses in many of London's suburbs were built in rows. These houses look very much alike.

(Opposite page, top) Many buildings were destroyed during World War II.

(Bottom) A view of London which shows the "green belt" around the city.

north of London. Good houses were torn down to make way for tracks. Land was changed in other ways. Factories, warehouses, and lumberyards were built near the tracks. Farther out, suburbs grew up along the tracks. Many wealthy Londoners moved to the suburbs. New suburbs swallowed up more villages.

Soon, cheap trains began carrying workers into London. Now, workers, too, could live outside London. Whole suburbs of cheap houses were built.

In 1918, World War I ended. Then London burst out in all directions. This time it was the electric railroad and the motor bus that brought change. The new electric trains were fast. Commuters could



live even farther away than before. Rows and rows of look-alike houses with gardens were built. Never before had London covered so much land.

The building of houses stopped during World War II. Material was scarce. Workers were not available. But the government planners were thinking ahead. They worried about London. The giant was growing too fast. It was drawing people away from other cities.

The government stopped factories from being built in London. It ordered a

"green belt" of fields and woods to be left around London. Eight new towns were built around London. These towns had businesses, factories, schools, and houses. They were built and planned so that people would live and work in them rather than in London.

But London has not stopped growing. It is growing. So are the new towns.

How much more will London grow? How much more will the new towns grow? Will London and the new towns grow into each other?



Nairobi: A Colonial City Changes

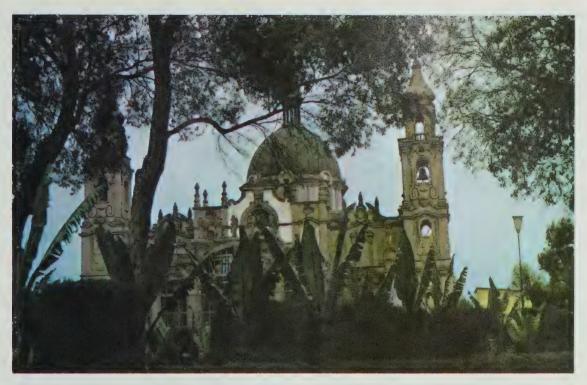


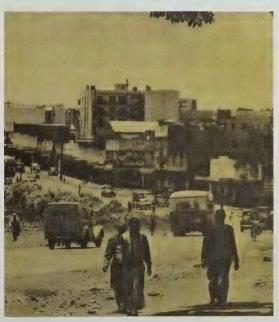
Nairobi is the capital of the Republic of Kenya in Africa. It looks more like a European city than an African city. It has tall glass-and-steel skyscrapers. It has museums, theaters, colleges, and hospitals.

Nairobi has been called a garden city, and rightly so. Sweet-smelling trees grow along its broad streets. There are parks filled with flowers and flowering shrubs.

Nairobi is made up of many neighborhoods. The coolest and most beautiful part of the city is called The Hill. Here, there are big houses and gardens. Wealthy British families live here. Since Kenya became independent, wealthy Africans have also lived here.







The neighborhoods of Nairobi have many different kinds of buildings. The university and downtown Nairobi (opposite page) have tall modern buildings. In the Asian neighborhood above, there is a mosque, or Moslem place of worship. At the left is one of Nairobi's black neighborhoods.

There is another neighborhood where there are mostly Asian people. The houses here have flat roofs, as in India. There are many churches of different Asian religions. People of the same religion live near their church.

There are also African neighborhoods. These are the poorest in the city. Many of the houses here have been built by the city for people with low incomes.

At one time, the European population of Kenya was about sixty thousand. About twenty-four thousand Europeans lived in Nairobi. But when Kenya became independent many Europeans decided that they did not want to live there any longer. Much of the land which they

(Below, left) Europeans and Africans live together peacefully in Kenya.

(Below, right, and opposite) Kenya has different kinds of land areas. Some sections are very large plains. Other sections have tall mountains. The peaks of Mt. Kenya are shown here.

had owned was given to Africans who lived in Kenya.

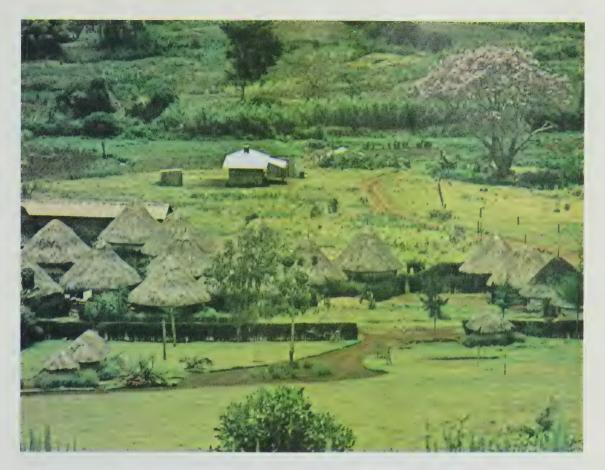
Today, there are about forty thousand Europeans left in Kenya. Today, there is peace between Europeans and Africans. Other African cities may well envy these good relations.

Relations, however, were not always so good. They started out badly when the British built the city.

In the 1890s, European nations were interested in claiming parts of Africa. As part of this effort, the British decided to build a railroad from Uganda to the Indian Ocean.







The best route for the railroad seemed to be through the area where Nairobi is now. There was enough space there for tracks to be laid. There was water. The valley was cool and healthy. So this was the route chosen for the railroad.

The land it passed through was the territory of the Kikuyu tribe. But in the 1890s, famine and smallpox had killed many of the Kikuyus. Few remained in this area. So British white settlers claimed the land.

As they claimed more and more land, however, the Kikuyus became worried.

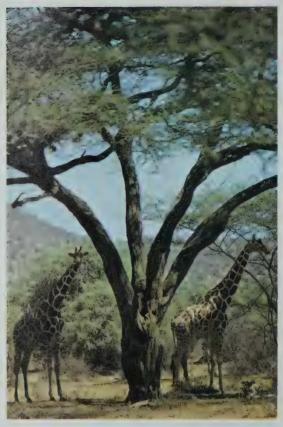
The Kikuyu population had begun to grow again. They now faced a shortage of good land.

Nairobi was a station on the railroad route. It had lovely cool hills where the British settlers built their houses. But the British did not encourage Africans to move into the city. Africans were angry at that. They felt that they were being kept out of their own land.

But today, that has changed. Today, Nairobi is an *African* city. It is also one of the most important business centers in Africa.







In 1972, the first All-African Trade Fair was held in Nairobi. Farming and industry representatives from every part of Africa came to Nairobi to advertise their products.

Nairobi has big grain mills, bakeries, mineral water factories, and tobacco mills. It has factories making paper, machinery, and soap and rubber products.

Nairobi collects and distributes farm products from nearby areas. It ships foods to other African cities and all over the world.

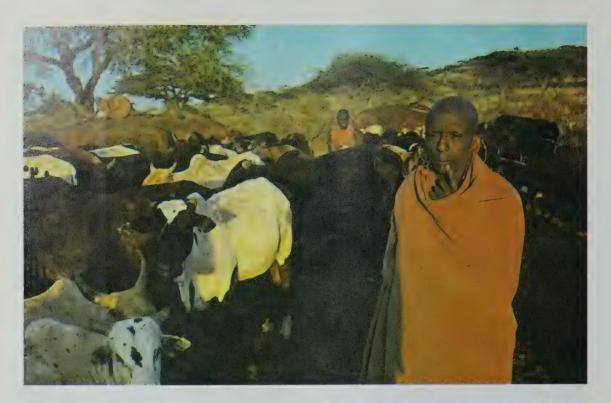
Tourism is an important industry. Tourists come to Nairobi to see the wild

animals living nearby. From the city it is only a ten-minute drive to Nairobi National Park where lions and giraffes run free on the plains. In the city, tourists buy equipment and supplies for their safaris, or trips to see or hunt animals.

In Nairobi's national park and game reserve, there are rhinos, lions, giraffes, zebras, elephants, and other wild animals. The animals run free. No hunting is allowed in the parks and reserves.



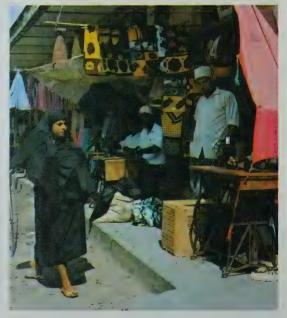




But Nairobi has problems too. It attracts many Africans who do not really want to become part of the city. Many men come to the city without their families. Many only want to make enough money to buy a bicycle or a radio.

It is not easy for these men to get along in the city. Most are used only to the ways of small villages. Most have never seen a city before. Many do not have the schooling to hold a job. The government of Kenya wants to give everyone a free education. But it does not have enough money to do that.

Housing is a problem too. Some men stay with relatives. Others move back and forth between their villages and the city.



The Africans of Kenya belong to many groups, or tribes. Some groups are cattle herders (left). Some live in low, loaf-shaped huts (right). Villagers closer to the city often live in houses like those below. (Opposite page, bottom) Indian shop-keepers feel they are not treated fairly.



The men sing songs, such as this one, about their problems in the city:

Song About Unemployment

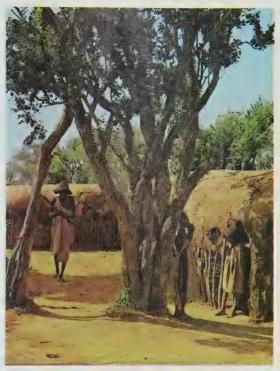
Where will I get work?

I went to Mosbi looking for a job and couldn't get one.

I reckoned if I went to Nairobi, my luck would change.

Now I'm in Nairobi, and I haven't got work yet.

Now what do I do?



Nairobi also has a problem with the Asians who live in the city. These are the Indians and Pakistanis whose fathers and grandfathers were hired by the British to work on the railroad.

The British would not allow the Asians to buy land in Kenya. So many of them became traders or shopkeepers.

Today, they are a hardworking people. But they do not have great hopes for their future. Most of them are poor. Most Asian children go only to primary school.

Some of the Indian shopkeepers sell mostly to poor Africans. But poor as many of the Asians are, the poor Africans look on them with envy. "Why can't we have shops of our own?" they ask.



The Asians say that the government of Kenya is working against them. They say that the government is taking jobs away from them to give to Africans. "For Sale" signs hang in the windows of many small Asian shops. Some Asians have already left Kenya. But most have no place else to go.

Nairobi has other problems. Some say that its industries are not growing fast enough. Some say that there are not enough people with money in Africa to support the industries Nairobi needs.

Tourism causes problems. Some tourists spend only a few days in Kenya seeing the animals. They leave without spending much money. Illegal hunters called *poachers* kill many animals too. Unless poaching is stopped, the time

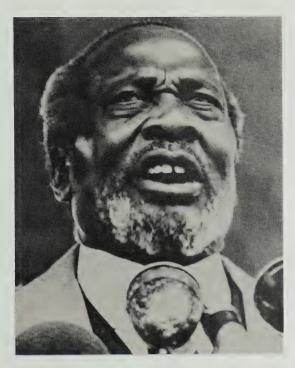
may come when most of the animals will be gone.

The animals also cause some problems. Some animals destroy farm crops and attack cattle.

Land that is set aside as game parks cannot be used for farming. Kenya does not have much good farmland. Some day it may be necessary to change some of the game parks into farms.







Kenya is working on its problems. There are still many businessmen who believe in the future of Nairobi. They are willing to risk their money investing in its businesses. And people also remember the words of Jomo Kenyatta, the first president of Kenya. He said:

"In the Kenya we shall create, there will be no place for discrimination by race, tribe, or belief. . . . Citizens of Kenya will all have equal rights as citizens, whether they be African, Asian, or European."

(Opposite page) Africa's animals attract many people. Scientists come to study them. Hunters kill them. Tourists come to see them.

(This page, left) Jomo Kenyatta (Bottom) Kenyan plains



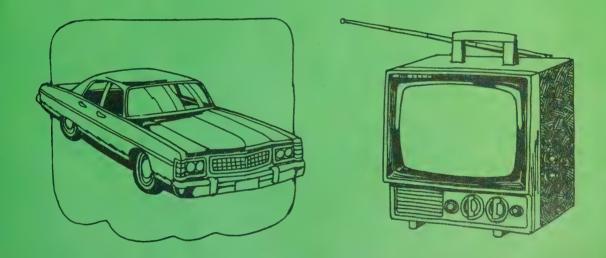
What Did You Learn?

1. Many things can help a city to grow. Explain how each of the following can help a city to grow.



What other things help cities grow?

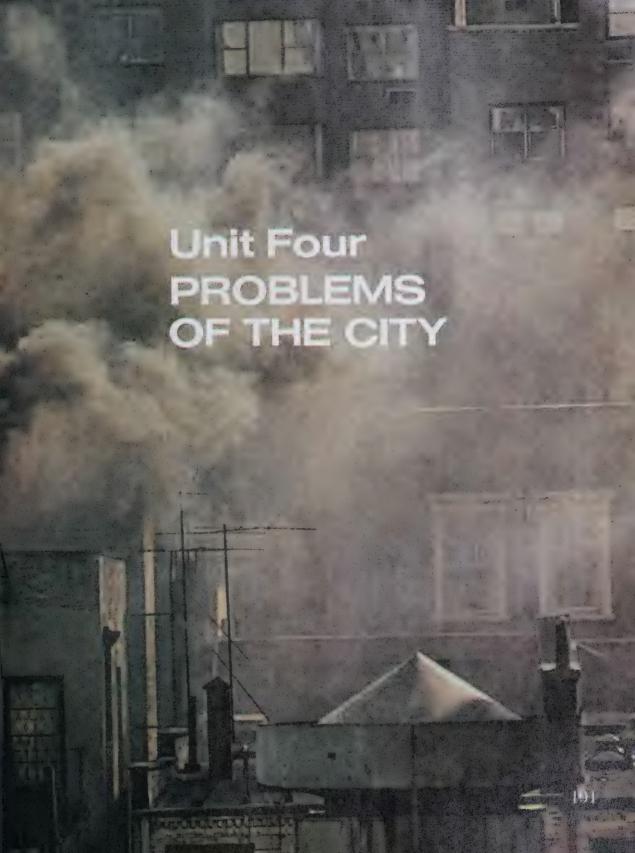
- 2. Houston, Texas, has grown from a small trading post to one of the largest cities in the United States. Jerome, Arizona, began as a small mining area, grew into a small city, and then turned into a ghost town. Explain why one city grew while another did not. Think of as many reasons as you can.
- 3. The manufacturing of a product creates jobs for many kinds of workers. What products are pictured below?



Name the many jobs that have been created by the manufacturing and the maintenance of these products.

- What are the most important reasons for the growth of London?
- What are some of the problems which might hurt the growth of Nairobi?





Chapter 9

The Problem of Crime in Cities

- Crime is one of the greatest problems in most cities. It threatens life and property. People become afraid to move freely in the city.
- Crime turns a city into a jungle. People distrust each other. They may take the law into their own hands.
- Some crimes, like murder, are acts against people. Others, like theft, are committed against property. Some crimes are committed against all people in society. Selling harmful drugs is this kind of crime.

- Criminals harm life and property. Some commit crimes out of anger. Others do so to feel important.
- Crime offers some people escape from unhappy lives. Other people commit crimes to get things they can't afford to buy.
- Auto thefts and burglary are the most common juvenile crimes.
- Trimes by young people are on the rise. Broken homes affect juvenile crime rates. Poor schools and unsafe neighborhoods contribute to crime.



- People do not agree on how to stop crime. Some people want strict laws for criminals. Others want to help criminals change their way of life.
- Some people want to spend more money on police. Other people want money to stop the causes of crime.
- Programs exist to help young people avoid crime. Governments support recreation programs. They set up job training projects. Volunteers can offer their services also.

- Crime is expensive for citizens.
 Police, courts, and prisons need tax dollars. Business costs and insurance rates rise in crime areas.
- Some people believe that healthy and pleasant neighborhoods can help to reduce crime. People who are satisfied with their lives have no reason to commit crimes.
- Cities are waging a war on crime. They are trying to give people more protection. They are trying to make cities safe and pleasant places to live.

Orange County: New Ways to Fight Crime

There are many kinds of crimes and criminals. Organized crime is a problem in some large cities. It is run by gangs of professional criminals. Sometimes there are hundreds of people in these gangs.

The gangs make money the way a business does. They sell things. But the things they sell are not legal. Much of their money comes from gambling or the sale of harmful drugs.

Fighting Organized Crime

What can citizens do to help the police fight organized crime? One answer is simple. No one should buy what the gangs sell. Then the gangs would go broke. Just like any other business would.

But most professional criminals work alone or in small gangs. They commit crimes such as robbery, theft, or burglary. Sometimes criminals carry guns. This can be very dangerous.

Only professional police can fight professional criminals. Citizens help by paying taxes. Money from taxes is used for better training and equipment.

Who Are the Criminals?

Some crimes are committed by people with a mental or emotional illness. They need doctors to help them stop hurting themselves or others. Citizens help by paying taxes for better schools and hospitals.

Most people the police arrest are not in organized crime. They are not professional criminals. They are not mentally or emotionally ill.

Who are they? They are children under eighteen years of age or young adults under the age of twenty-five. Every year, over a million boys and girls are taken to court. Experts think that one out of



These children are talking with a policeman. He wants to help them understand the laws of their community.

six boys will end up in court before the age of eighteen. Why?

Why Do Young People Break the Law?

There are many answers to this question. One reason is that there are many laws for children only. There are laws which say children cannot skip school. Or stay out late at night. Or run away from home. Or buy cigarettes or alcohol.

Some people think these special laws for children are not fair. They think we should find ways to solve these problems without calling in the police or going to court.

Punishment for Juvenile Crime Long Ago

What happens to young people who break the law? In most countries, children who break the law are not punished the same as adults. However, this has not always been so. In England, long ago, a boy was hanged for burning down two barns. He was eight years old. In the 1700s, English law allowed adult penalties for a child over seven years old. But this was allowed only if the child knew the difference between right and wrong.

In the United States today, children are not usually treated like



An Orange County judge may send a boy to Joplin Boys' Ranch. There boys can get help with their problems. Boys like those below have built all of the ranch's buildings during their stay.



adults until they are eighteen. And no one is hanged for burning down barns.

Treatment of Juveniles Today

What happens when boys or girls under the age of eighteen are arrested today? Let's see what happens in Orange County, California.

There the police make a choice. Young people can be released to their parents. Or the police can refer the young people to the probation department. A probation officer decides if they can go home or if they must go to a special juvenile court. About half are sent to court.

The judge at the court can let them go home. He can send them away to special camps or schools. Or he can put them on probation.

When boys or girls are put on probation, they can stay at home. But the judge may make special rules. He may tell them to help their parents around the house or to do more schoolwork. They must also

visit the probation officer a certain number of times.

The probation officer tries to help young people stay out of trouble. He may talk with their parents or teachers to see what is wrong. He may help teen-agers to find a job.

But doing that is a lot of work. The police bring in thousands of boys and girls every year. They come from all over Orange County. Each officer may be trying to help a hundred or more young people.

Ways to Help Young People

The probation officers wanted to do a better job. They talked to workers in other parts of the county government. Together they began to look for new ways to help young people.

They knew that children in trouble often came from families and neighborhoods where help was needed. They knew they could not help by sitting in their offices. They knew they must work with the people they wanted to help.

So they went out to different neighborhoods and talked to the people living there. They asked how the police, probation, health, welfare, and other county departments could do more for youth.

There were many ideas. Finally they agreed to try out some ideas in two cities. If the ideas worked there, they could be tried in other cities.

Programs in Orange County

The two cities are Placentia and Fountain Valley. Placentia is an older city with about 25,000 people. Fountain Valley is a newer city. In 1957 it had only 600 people. Now over 45,000 people live there.

In each city workers from the county government meet with local citizens. They decide what the problems are and what should be done.

Both cities have started a program called "Alternate Routes." Police can bring young people to this program instead of taking them to the probation department. Parents



An Alternate Routes counselor tries to help a teen-ager solve his problems.

and schools can refer young people to the program, and the young people themselves can seek help. The program keeps young people from going to court.

The people in Placentia have started another program called "VISA." Here volunteers work with children who are having trouble getting along in school.

Sometimes the VISA workers help children with their studies. Sometimes they help them learn to get along with their parents and teachers. Sometimes they take the children to parks or other places just to have fun. This program tries to help children before they get in trouble.

The people in Fountain Valley have started two other programs. One program is called "Teen Help." The people of the city gave land and a building to start a youth center. Teen-agers can come to the center when they have problems at home or schools. Sometimes they come to look for a job or to meet friends.

The other program in Fountain Valley gives teen-agers a chance to work for the Department of Parks and Recreation. Those who finish the program are given \$100.

Of course, all these projects cost money. Some money came from the federal government in Washington, D.C. Some came from the state of California. Some came from Orange County and some from the cities of Placentia and Fountain Valley.

But some of the money came from ordinary citizens. So did the time and work. So did the ideas. That is important. The government cannot



VISA volunteers help children build mini-bikes. The children learn new skills. The volunteers learn to help others.

help people unless it listens to the people it wants to help.

Test Yourself

- 1. Do most criminals work in large gangs?
- 2. In what ways can citizens help the police fight crime?
- 3. What does a judge do with children sent to his court?
- 4. At what age are young people usually treated like adults?
- 5. What is the most important thing a government must do when it wants to help people?

VISA workers volunteer to help children. In one program volunteers work with children who want help with their reading.



"Three Strikes, You're Out!"

Eric sat by his bedroom window on the third floor of the old frame house. It was almost dark. There was a yellow glow on the lawn. It came from the living room where his mother sat watching TV.

It was time.

He pulled his dark sweater over his head and put on his dark blue sneakers. He was small for his nine years. Dressed this way, on this dark night, he would be hard to see.

Slipping out the door, he tiptoed past his brother's room. He could hear the music blaring from the stereo. Jimmy had everything, he thought. A stereo, lots of records, a portable radio.



200

Of course, Jimmy was fifteen. And he worked afternoons at Mr. Wicker's TV and Radio Store.

There were two really terrible things about being nine, Eric thought—not being able to get money for the things you needed, and having a fifteen-year-old brother. If his dad were here, he'd see that Eric got a radio—and a TV, too. There was was only one set in the house, and Eric's mother always watched that. And she never watched the ball game. But his father had been away for more than a year. He was working on a construction job in Peru. Or was it Colombia?

Eric stuck his head into the living room.

"I'm going to Jerry's to see the game, Mom. Be home at 9:30."

She was watching a quiz show.

"All right, dear."

He pushed open the screen door and stepped out into the June night.

Well, that was the first lie. He wasn't going to Jerry's.

"Our TV's busted," Jerry had told him that afternoon.

"But how're we going to see the game?" wailed Eric. He was mad—mad at his mother, mad at his father. He was even mad at Jerry's TV. It seemed that the only way to get anything you needed was to take it!







"I'm going to get my own TV!" Eric had said to Jerry and his twin brother, Tim, and Rocky Patalano, who bragged a lot but never did anything.

"Sure," said Rocky, "a color set, right?"

"Why not?" said Eric. "I know just how to get it. It's easy."

"You're just talking," said Jerry. And Tim laughed.

"Yeah?" said Eric. "Well, you'll see!"

"Sure," said Rocky. "We'll see—but not your TV." And they had all laughed.

What Eric had said was true. He did know how to get a TV. And it did seem easy. Jimmy had told him how. It was right after he had gone to work for Mr. Wicker.

"Boy, that would be some easy store to knock over. That old jerk, Wicker, doesn't watch anything. You know that back door? Well, he never uses it. And he never checks to see whether it's locked at night. All anybody would have to do is unlock it sometime during the day and then go back at night."

And that was where Eric was going now.

He'd gone into the store that afternoon and pretended to look at records. Then he asked Mr. Wicker if he could use the bathroom in the back. On the way out, he had simply turned the lock on the back door.

Now the store was waiting for him. And so were all those TVs and radios and records. He'd show Jerry and Tim! And he'd sure shut up Rocky when he invited him over to watch a ball game in living color!

He walked quickly through the empty lot behind his house. Then, watching for police cars, he dashed across Main Street and into the park. He knew how to cross the park without being seen. He'd done that dozens of times.

Beyond the park was the alley next to Mr. Wicker's store. And there Eric could just see the back door to the shop—the door he had unlocked that very afternoon.

How big a set should he take? It would have to be something he could carry fairly easily. And something he could hide from his mother. Of course, she was off at work all day. And she hardly ever came up to his room at night. He was sure he could hide a small set behind his desk. Maybe, if he took a small enough set, he would have room for a portable radio, too. And if the TV wasn't big enough, he'd give it to Rocky. That would really show him! He could always go back to Mr. Wicker's and get himself a bigger set.

Eric quickly crossed the alley. He leaned against the door and looked down at the door knob.

Now was the moment!



Chapter 10

Keeping Cities Up to Date

- America's cities grew very fast. As more factories were built, people came to cities for jobs. Low-cost homes were built for them near factories. These houses soon became run-down. These areas became slums.
- More poor people came to cities
 —faster than homes could be built. Many families crowded into large houses which once belonged to wealthy people who had moved to the suburbs. These areas became slums.
- Slums are not healthy places for people to live in. They make the city run-down and ugly. Many poor people live in slums. They feel they are forgotten. They lose faith in the city government. They lose faith in themselves.
- Slums also hurt the city in many ways. People move out of the city. The city loses income from the people who have moved away. The city also loses leaders. Cities now know they must solve the problem of slums.

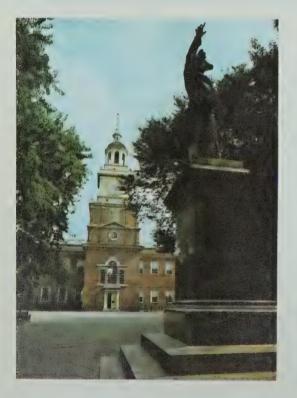


- In some cities, the people work together to keep neighborhoods clean and attractive. They repair old houses. They plant trees and flowers.
- Businessmen are trying to find ways to build new houses for less money. Then families with low incomes can afford them. City governments try to find ways to rebuild run-down neighborhoods. The federal government gives money to cities to help them rebuild parts of cities.
- Rebuilding city neighborhoods causes many problems. Many people have to move. They must leave old friends. Many must move far from their work. Many small businesses have to move, too. If rents in new buildings are too high, many small businesses must close down.
- Rebuilding a city is a neverending job. People move in and out. Incomes change. Businesses change. Cities must keep up with these changes.

Philadelphia: A City Is Reborn

Philadelphia is one of our oldest cities. Our nation was born there. It was born in a building called Independence Hall. During the Revolutionary War, our leaders signed the Declaration of Independence there. The Constitution of the United States was signed there, too.

Independence Hall still stands in downtown Philadelphia.



Philadelphia was once one of our richest and most beautiful cities. But as the years passed, Philadelphia changed.

Fine old houses were turned into apartment houses. Some were made into stores. Many of the historic buildings were hidden by dirty factories. Streets became clogged with traffic. And many neighborhoods became dirty and crowded.

A huge, dirty railroad station stood in the center of the city. The tracks were on the top of an old wall. People called it the "Chinese Wall."

Philadelphia had grown to be a city of over two million people. And it looked very old and shabby.

Many wealthy people moved to the suburbs. Stores followed them. They moved to where their customers had gone.

People in the city became worried. The city was losing taxpayers. The city was losing leaders.





At Penn Center there are tall, modern buildings (left). These skyscrapers replaced the old railroad station (right).

Philadelphia Takes Action

The people of Philadelphia decided to do something about their city.

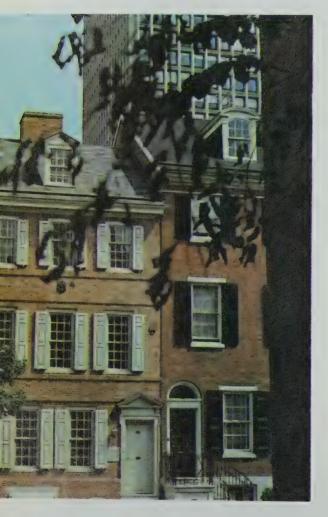
Meetings were held. People talked over their ideas. They had many ideas about how to make the city better. Many good ideas come from the city's schoolchildren.

People with new ideas were elected to the government. They looked for ways to make the plans work.

In the 1950s, Philadelphia went to work.

First, the old railroad station was torn down. Office buildings were built on part of the land. The planners wanted open spaces between the buildings. Some people thought otherwise. They thought open space was wasteful. Finally, everyone agreed on a plan. Tall buildings were built on half the land. The open space was used on the other half. Train tracks were placed underground.

Today this area is called Penn Center. People from all over the city come to shop and do business there. People come from the suburbs, too. Penn Center is beautiful and useful. And the city gets six times more tax money for the land.



These restored Philadelphia houses are more than two hundred years old.

Rebuilding Old Neighborhoods

Then Philadelphia began to work on its oldest neighborhood. That is where Independence Hall is.

First, experts decided which old buildings should be saved. They were rebuilt, or *restored*, to their original beauty. If buildings were too run-down, they were torn down. New houses and stores were built in their place.

Today, the neighborhood is a mixture of old and new. Giant apartment houses tower above the streets. But many fine old brick houses remain there, too. Many people bought the old houses. They restored them according to rules made by experts. The old houses look much as they did two hundred years ago.

There are many more neighborhoods in Philadelphia that need saving. Thousands of poor people live in these neighborhoods. Most of the homes they live in are old and rundown.

Housing for Poor Families

Philadelphia has made plans for rebuilding many old neighborhoods. In some areas, the worst homes are torn down. New houses and apartments are built in their places. The new apartments and houses belong to the city. Rents are low. So families with low incomes can afford to live there.

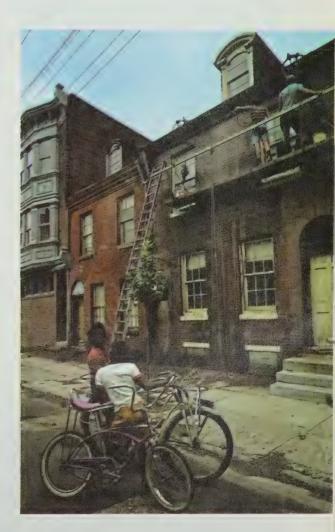
Not all old houses need to be torn down. Many can be repaired by their owners. The city helps many owners to get loans for repairs.

Philadelphia has found other ways to help poor families find good homes. The city buys single houses throughout the city. Then the city repairs them. They are rented to families with low incomes. In this way, Philadelphia does not have to tear down whole neighborhoods. And large families with little money can get good housing.

Philadelphia has done a great deal to improve itself. But there is still much to be done.

The North Philadelphia Redevelopment Area

The city of Philadelphia has a plan to rebuild a huge part of the city. The area covers 4,000 acres of land,



In this neighborhood, homeowners work hard to repair their homes.



The redevelopment area

where more than 300,000 people live. It is called the North Philadelphia Redevelopment Area.

In each planned neighborhood there will be stores and a shopping center. There will also be schools and a hospital. Each neighborhood will have parks, playgrounds, and parking lots. No neighborhood will be too crowded.

Each neighborhood will be carefully *zoned*. Zoning means that the land can only be used in certain

ways. And only certain kinds of buildings can be built.

For example, a factory could not be built next to a hospital. A factory's noise would disturb people in the hospital. And a shopping center would not be next to a school. It would attract too much traffic.

It will take a long time to rebuild this area, and there will be many problems. One of the problems is moving people. There must be places for people to live while their neighborhoods are being rebuilt. Sometimes people don't want to move. Older people do not like to move. It is hard for them to leave their friends.

Philadelphia has set up a special department to find housing for people who have to move. The problem has not been completely solved. But more families are being helped to find new homes.

It takes a great deal of money to carry out these plans. The city of Philadelphia has already spent a great deal of tax money on rebuilding. Businessmen are investing in the new neighborhoods, too. They know that they will earn profits in a better city.

Because nothing was done for so many years, the city must work very hard to catch up. Much more work will be needed. And much more money. But Philadelphia's people and leaders are doing something about the city's problems.

Many ideas for rebuilding cities were first tried in Philadelphia. Today, they are being used in cities all over the country.

The people of Philadelphia are still looking for more ways to help their city. They have made up their minds that their city will not lose its fight to stay up to date.

Test Yourself

- 1. What happened to Philadelphia when it became a crowded city?
- 2. Why did the people of Philadelphia decide to clean up their city?
- 3. What does it mean to "restore" a building?
- 4. How does Philadelphia try to get better housing for poor families?
- 5. Why should neighborhoods be zoned?
- 6. What are some of the problems of keeping an old city new?

There is still work to be done in areas like this one.





It's Hard to Say Good-bye

Mr. and Mrs. Rosas had to move! All the houses on their block were going to be torn down.

A large apartment house was going to be built there. Apartments would be stacked twenty stories high. The building would be shaped like a giant "U." The open space would be a garden. A large fountain would splash water on the lawn.

Los Angeles was going to have another beautiful building. It was to be large enough for more than two hundred families to live there.

But Juan and Celia Rosas were sad. They did not want to move. They loved their house. It was an old house. But it was the nicest one on the block. And they had lived in it for twenty years.

It was a neat, two-story house. Downstairs there was a living room, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs were two more rooms and a bath. Celia Rosas had made one room into a sewing room. Women in the neighborhood brought their old clothes to Mrs. Rosas, and Mrs. Rosas made them over.

Sometimes she made new dresses for the girls in the neighborhood. Last year she made a wedding dress for Maria Rivera. Now she was making one for Maria's sister.

Juan Rosas was a very good cabinetmaker. He worked in a small factory nearby. The factory made kitchen cabinets.

On weekends, Juan Rosas worked in his garden. He was proud of his garden. Flowers bloomed in it all year long.

Now Juan would have to leave his garden. And they would both have to leave their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosas were Mexican-Americans. So were most of the people on their block. And they were all good friends. They all talked to each other in Spanish. They celebrated holidays together.

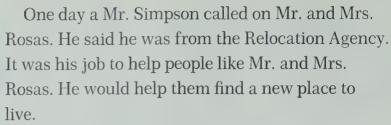
The families helped each other, too—especially if someone was sick. Once Celia Rosas was sick for two months. The neighbors took turns helping out. Every day someone came to clean the house or wash the dishes. And they all brought food.

And now all the families would have to move.









Mr. Simpson unfolded a large map. He spread it on the dining room table.

"Here is a good place for you to live," he said. He pointed to a spot on the map. "And here is a nice apartment building."

"But we don't need a new apartment," said Celia Rosas. "We have a nice house. And it's a nice neighborhood. All our friends are here."

"Well," said Mr. Simpson, "maybe when the new building is finished, you can move back."

"No," said Juan Rosas. "We know about the new building. The apartments will cost too much. We could never afford the rent."

Mr. Simpson had heard the story before. Every family on the block had said the same thing. None of them wanted to leave. And none of them could afford to move back.

"It isn't easy to keep a city up to date," said Mr. Simpson. "Los Angeles is getting bigger every day.



It needs more places for people to live and more freeways for cars and trucks."

"Every time a new building goes up, old ones have to be torn down. And many people have to move. Sometimes stores have to move, too. It's very hard to move stores. They lose their customers when they move."

Mr. and Mrs. Rosas were glad they didn't own a store. At least Juan Rosas still had a job. The factory wasn't going to move, yet.

When Mr. Simpson left, Mr. and Mrs. Rosas sat down at the table. They looked at the map he had left. The new neighborhood was in a nice part of the city. But Juan would have a longer trip to work every day.

Celia thought about the new apartment. It sounded like a nice place, especially the kitchen. There was even a dishwasher there. But there was no extra room for her sewing. She would have to find another place for her sewing machine.

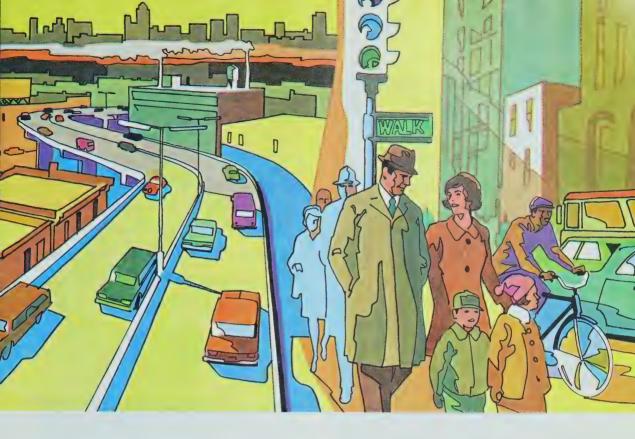
She wondered about their new neighbors. Would they be friendly? Would they speak Spanish?

Silently, Celia Rosas began to cry.

Chapter 11

City Transportation and Communication

- Transportation and communication are the lifelines of cities.
 They move people and goods from place to place. They carry ideas, too.
- Improved transportation has changed life in many ways. People can travel farther and faster.
 They can live in one neighborhood and work in another place.
 They can live in the country and work in the city. People can take trips more often.
- Improved communication allows factories and offices to be separate from each other. Workers can do their jobs in different places. They can communicate by telephone, teletypewriter, or mail.
- Improved transportation has changed the size and shape of cities. They now spread out. People can choose from many different jobs located in different parts of the city.



- Transportation and communication help people trade ideas.
 Ideas can be traded from one part of the country to another.
 People on farms and people in cities can trade ideas.
- Today's transportation causes many problems. It causes air pollution and traffic jams. It causes accidents. And it uses up land for roads and parking lots. This land could be used for homes and farms.
- Many people think that the transportation system is out of balance. Most people depend on their cars. Cities did not plan for people who walk. Or for bicycle riders. Or for people who ride subways or buses.
- City governments did not view transportation as a system with different forms of travel kept in balance. But specialists are working on problems of transportation and communication.

San Francisco: Change Comes to the Beautiful City

San Francisco! Songs are sung about it. Artists paint its hills and its Golden Gate Bridge. Visitors go to Chinatown and Fishermen's Wharf. It is a center of banking and trading. Artists, writers, and musicians live there.

San Francisco is friendly. Its air has the smell of the sea. It has parks and tree-lined streets. It still has old-fashioned cable cars. It faces a bay and an ocean. High mountains rise behind it. It is never too hot or too cold.

The Golden Gate Bridge crosses San Francisco Bay. Seafood from the bay and the ocean is sold at Fisherman's Wharf.





It's no wonder, then, that people want to live in San Francisco. And that's just the trouble! Too many people want to live there. Most cities spread out to make room for new people. But San Francisco can't spread *out* into the bay. It can't spread *under* the mountains either. It can only grow *up*.

Some years ago, people began to build tall buildings in the city. The buildings were supposed to get rid of overcrowding. But they didn't. Here's why. Some of the tall buildings were offices. They brought many people into the city to work. Most owned cars. Most liked to drive to work instead of taking buses. But this meant that more cars came into the city every day.

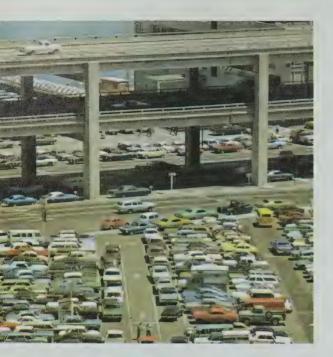
Rush hours became nightmares. Streets were jammed with traffic. There were many accidents.

Some industries moved out of the city. Their workers drove away from the city to work in the suburbs. Soon these workers decided to move to the suburbs.



Traffic jams and steep hills make driving difficult in San Francisco.

This loss of people and businesses hurt the city. Citizens pay taxes. Businesses pay taxes. This tax money helps a city operate. It helps pay for the police, firemen, schools, parks.



Wide freeways and large parking lots can be a help to drivers, but they do not make a city pretty.

Freeways Didn't Work

"What can we do about all the cars on the road?" people asked.

"Let's build freeways," others said. "They will get us to work faster. We won't have to drive through the city streets."

Freeways were built. People drove to work or downtown to shop. They drove everywhere. The city was full of cars. Parking places had to be found for them.

One freeway after another was built. The freeways covered good land. Homes and small shops were pulled down to make room for them.



Parks were covered over with concrete. Neighborhoods were cut in two. More people moved to the suburbs. But the poor had to stay. They could not afford to buy homes in the suburbs. More small businesses had to close. And the freeways were more crowded than ever.

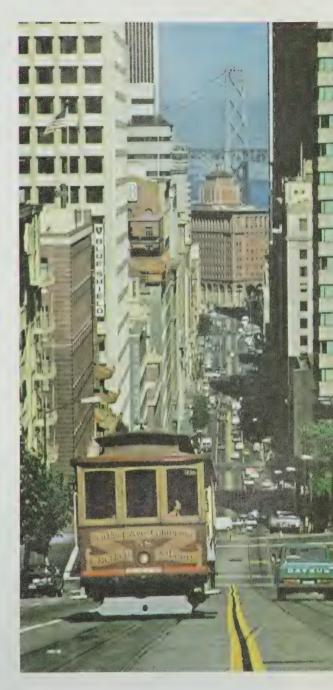
BART to the Rescue

Then something happened that made the people of San Francisco go into action. Building began on a huge double-decker freeway along the waterfront. People would no longer be able to see the bay!

They protested! They wrote letters to the newspapers. They complained to city officials.

"No more freeways!" they began to say. They meant it, too. Instead they voted to pay a new tax. It will support a new transportation system. This is called the Bay Area Rapid Transit District—BART for short.

San Francisco has cable cars. It has a commuter railroad. It has



A cable car in San Francisco

buses. It has ferryboats on the bay. But these ways of traveling have not earned profits in recent years. Most people in San Francisco have wanted to drive their own cars. They don't use the public transportation systems.

The poor and the old suffer because of this. Many cannot afford cars. Many are too old to drive in rush-hour traffic. Some of these people need to get to work. Sometimes they work a long way from their homes. Buses and trains are very important to them. BART will help them.

The sleek new trains will have carpets. They will be air-conditioned. They will be fast, too. They will reach speeds of 80 miles an hour. Buses will also take riders where they want to go. The cost of the ride will be low. It will be lower than the cost of driving and parking a car.

Will San Francisco Change?

No one knows how successful BART will be. Many people are used to driving. They don't like to get up early to catch a train. They don't like to worry about missing

It took eight years to build BART. Today, hundreds of shiny new cars like this one run on 75 miles of track. The BART System connects San Francisco with thirty-four cities in the Bay Area.



one. If they drive into town to shop, they can bring everything home in the car.

People may have to be coaxed to use BART. Parking rates in the city may be raised. Cars may be kept out of downtown sections.

Meanwhile, the city commission is making a plan for the whole city. When the plan is done, the people will vote on it.

The plan will tell how high and wide buildings can be. It will offer new parks. It will save old neighborhoods. It will not let traffic go through some streets.

Not everyone in San Francisco wants BART. Many are afraid the system will change their city.

They love San Francisco just the way it is. They love the streetcars, trolley cars, ferryboats, and cable cars.

Maybe the new plan will help. Maybe it will find a way to keep the good things of the past. Maybe it will find a way to make the present better. San Franciscans love their city. They want it to change in good ways and they hope that BART will help the city.



Test Yourself

- 1. Why did change come to San Francisco?
- 2. What happened when the freeways were built?
- 3. Why didn't people use the old public transportation system?
- 4. Why are some people against BART?





The Computer: Carrier of Ideas

What do you think when you hear the word *computer*? Do you see flashing lights? Do you hear robot voices? There are flashing lights. And the computer "tells" us information. But it is only a machine. Man puts information into the machine (*input*). He uses the information that comes out (*output*).

With someone to guide it, the computer becomes a "wonder machine." It helps run airlines. It controls traffic lights. It helps your school operate. It helps the weatherman. It is an important aid to the police department. It helps bankers and businessmen. And it helps city engineers build better streets.

Have you watched a jet streak across the sky? A lot of people have helped put that jet into the air. And computers have helped, too, in almost every step in getting a jet into the sky.

The pilot needs a flight plan. This tells him what "lane" in the sky to use. It also tells him how high he must fly and what kind of weather he can expect. Computers and people work together to make a flight plan.

Computers also help airline clerks check in passengers. Imagine that you are flying to New

York. You call an airline. You tell the clerk the day you are leaving. He puts your name, address, flight date, and flight number into a computer. Now you can be sure that you will have a seat.

Computers help the weathermen. You have probably seen a weatherman on television. He tells you the kind of weather to expect. He also tells you the weather in other parts of the country. But how does he get his information? Weather reports come to the National Weather Service. They come from all over the country. These reports go into computers. The weatherman "reads" what comes out. This means he looks at the information. He uses it to make a weather forecast.

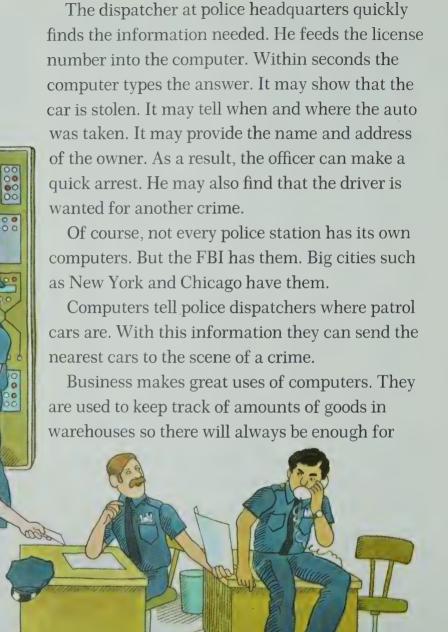
What else can a computer do?

Computers help improve our highway transportation. Traffic lights are often run by computers. They keep the colored lights flashing that tell us to "Go," "Wait," and "Stop." And when a light is not working, computers help a work crew find the trouble.

Computers help the police department. Suppose a police officer sees an expensive red convertible. A suspicious-looking man is driving it. The officer speaks into his radiophone. "Beat 500 calling hot desk. Check license number AM653X1. 1972 Cadillac convertible, red."



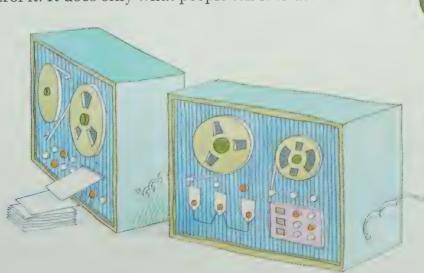




customers. Machinery in factories is sometimes controlled by computers. Banks use them to quickly record the amounts of money deposited or taken out by customers. Businessmen also use computers to get information from faraway places. Businessmen can get some information by phoning a computer long distance and asking it questions. And some computers can actually make telephone calls to other computers to exchange information.

Some people are afraid of computers. They say computers are sometimes used in wrong ways. But computers are just machines. They can *help* people do many things. Without people, they can do nothing.

The important word is *help*. The computer has a "brain." But people built it. People use it. People control it. It does only what people tell it to do.



Chapter 12

The Ecology of the City

- *Ecology* is the study of how living things relate to each other and to their *environment*. (This is the place where they live.) A lake or a forest is a natural environment. A city or town is man-made.
- All living things depend on other living things. They depend also on the water, air, and land of their environment. The way living things work together with their environment is called an ecosystem.
- Changes happen all the time in ecosystems. Living things can survive most minor changes. But if a change is major, some things may die. If the change is very great, the ecosystem itself may be completely destroyed.
- Man's technology has great power to harm ecosystems. At one time, men didn't worry about wastes from factories. They did not protect wildlife. They did not think about replacing natural resources.



- Man has cut down great forests. He has stripped the sides of mountains for coal. He has wasted rich soil by poor ways of farming. He has destroyed marshlands where birds and animals lived. He has polluted streams and lakes. He has even begun to poison the oceans with spills from oil tankers and oil wells.
- Man has produced more and more goods. But he has done so at the expense of a healthy and beautiful environment.
- Man has begun to pollute his own ecosystems—the cities and towns. The air is polluted with smog. There are unpleasant noises and smells everywhere. Cans, bottles, and bits of paper litter the land. The water has become filthy.
- Man now has two great problems. One problem is how to clean up his dirty environment. The other problem is how to get everyone to care more about environments in the future.

Los Angeles: A City with Problems



Smog hangs over the city of Los Angeles on some days.

Los Angeles has sunny skies, beaches, parks, and flowers. It has art galleries. It has museums and universities. It has movie and television studios. It has people. And it has pollution.

Pollution

There is air pollution, and water pollution, and land pollution. There is even noise pollution. Los Angeles has all of these.

It has *smog* (air pollution). It has flash floods, landslides, forest fires, and garbage dumps (land pollution). It has oil slicks on its coastline (water pollution). It has car horns blowing and jets flying overhead (noise pollution).

People make pollution. So people must "un-make" pollution. In Los Angeles, people are worried about pollution. They are starting to clean up their city.

Los Angeles Has Air Pollution

Los Angeles lies in a pocket. It is circled by mountains on one side and by the Pacific Ocean on the other. So smog is a serious problem. Stale, dirty air is trapped in the pocket. Sometimes the sky is hidden in one huge smoke cloud. Fumes from cars, jet planes, and smokestacks cause smog. The air is so thick, at times, that people can hardly breathe. Some people get sick.



Air, land, and noise pollution.



How is Los Angeles cleaning up its air? Most smog is caused by car exhausts. State and federal laws are helping this problem. Car manufacturers are being forced to build "cleaner" cars. Such cars won't pollute the air.

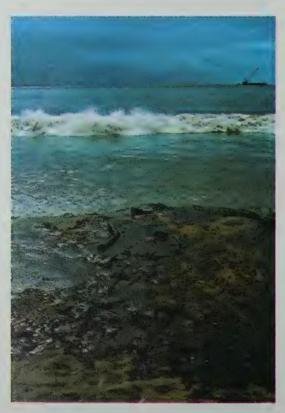
Factories have to find ways of cutting down wastes from their chimneys. New plants must be built that clean up most of their waste before those wastes go into the water or air. Airlines, too, are being told to clean up jet engines. (Have you ever seen a jet rise from the ground? Then you have seen its black smoke tail.)

Perhaps, someday, "smog" will be a word the people of Los Angeles have forgotten. Or they will say, "Oh, yes. We used to have smog. We don't anymore."

Los Angeles Has Water Pollution

Water pollution is another big problem in the city. Los Angeles lies on the Pacific coast. Big oil companies drill many oil wells offshore. The drilling platforms float on the water. And the oil drills go down beneath the ocean bed. There are oil spills and seepages from the wells. Oil rises to the surface of the ocean and spreads. Fish and sea birds die in large numbers. The beaches nearby are spoiled.

Oil spills turn California's beautiful beaches into ugly scenes.



Conservationists want to stop offshore drilling. They haven't been able to yet. But each time there is an oil spill, they go to the shore. They try to rescue wildlife. They try to wash the oil from birds' wings. Some birds live. But most birds die.

The conservationists are gaining in their fight. People see what is

Conservationists try to save wildlife caught in oil slicks.



happening to their shoreline, and they complain. The more they complain, the more city and state governments must listen. The conservationists hope something will be done to save the fish, birds, and beaches along the seacoast.

Los Angeles Has Problems with Its Land

Los Angeles has had a building boom. People keep pouring into the city. So housing has to be built for them. Huge suburban developments spring up fast. The developers are not always careful about how they build homes or where they build them.

Sometimes homes are built on the sides of hills, or in big wooded areas. The houses on the hillsides may not have strong enough foundations. Too many of them may be built close together. Sometimes, the homes built in wooded areas are too close to the trees.

During heavy rains, earthslides on the hillsides pull houses along





There are more than 42 million acres of forest land in the state of California. Every year fires burn up parts of these forests. Homes and businesses are destroyed. In most of these fires, the property and land destroyed are worth many millions of dollars.

with them. In very dry seasons, there are big forest fires. Houses that are close to the trees burn, too. Often there are no *firebreaks* to protect the houses. (Firebreaks are areas of land which are cleared of trees. Fire does not spread across the clearing.

Garbage Is a Problem in Los Angeles

Garbage dumps pollute the land, too. Huge, ugly piles of old cars, cans, and bottles litter the highways. Some garbage is used for landfills. The rest just spoils the landscape and attracts rats.

For a long time, no one seemed to know what to do about garbage. People hauled garbage to dumps outside their cities. They seemed to think that as long as they couldn't see it or smell it, it wasn't a problem. But then the cities began to spread. Homes grew up around the dumps. And the people wanted the dumps moved somewhere else.

People are still trying to solve the problem. A few industrial plants *recycle* bottles and cans. This means that the bottles and cans are processed so they can be used again. By a new process, wastes can be separated. Metal scrap can be sold. Some kinds of garbage can be made into fertilizer.

Los Angeles Needs Large Amounts of Water

Los Angeles, like many other cities, has a water problem. It needs large amounts of water for its people and its industries.

Does it seem odd that a city by an ocean should worry about water?

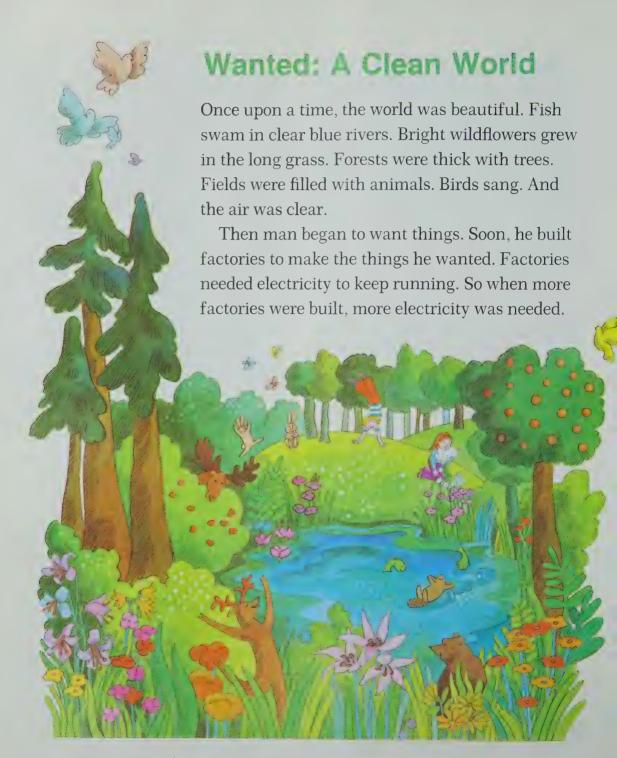
The water in the Pacific Ocean is salt water. People need fresh water to drink.

Industries can't use salt water, either. It rusts machinery. So Los Angeles has to bring in water from faraway places in the mountains. Water is brought to the city by means of *aqueducts*. Aqueducts are large pipes through which water is brought into the city from far away.

Meanwhile, scientists are working on ways to remove the salt from sea water. A desalinization plant is planned. By 1977, it will supply California with 150 million gallons of fresh water each day.

Test Yourself

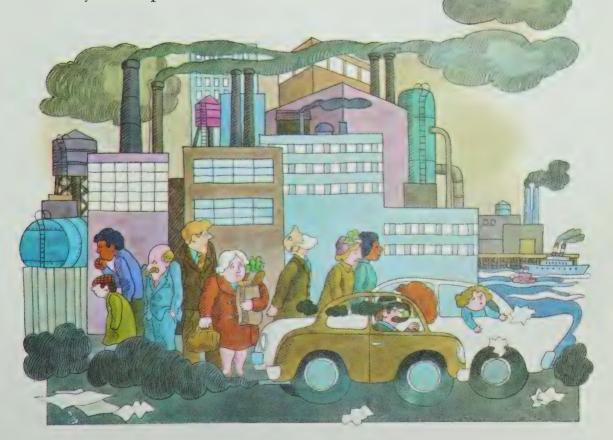
- 1. Why is smog a big problem in Los Angeles?
- 2. How does offshore drilling cause pollution?
- 3. What can be done to solve the city's garbage problem?
- 4. Why does Los Angeles have a problem getting enough water?



Many of man's things needed electricity too: electric clocks, toasters, irons, and air conditioners.

Soon man needed much more electricity. He had to burn lots of coal to make electricity. When coal burns, there is smoke. Smoke can be harmful to lungs and throats. Soon there was lots of smoke in the air.

People began to worry about their world. Suddenly, they found that their rivers were dirty. They saw that their sky was smoky. Their world was dirty. It was polluted.





"We can't breathe!" they said. "Our rivers and lakes are dying. Industry is polluting our world. We must stop this."

Groups were formed to fight pollution. Some began to fight the electric companies. Electric companies often use a kind of coal that makes too much smoke. This coal is called high-sulfur coal. Groups fighting pollution asked companies to stop using high-sulfur coal. The companies answered, "Low-sulfur coal is very expensive."

On April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day was held. People from all over the country joined in. There were rallies, speeches, and marches. People talked about ways to save the air, the rivers, and the lakes. "The government must stop pollution," they said.

There were already anti-pollution laws. But no one paid much attention to them. Now they did. And some companies agreed to use low-sulfur coal.

But there was another problem. Some companies have built nuclear power plants. These plants make electricity without using coal. The air is clean around these plants. And the plants send electricity to millions of homes.

But there are dangers at nuclear power plants. When the plants operate, they give off *radiation*, dangerous rays that can't be seen. Some people say the plants give off too much radiation. Electric companies say this is not so.

Some groups also are worried about the water near nuclear plants. Nuclear plants have to use a lot of water to cool off their equipment. Nuclear plant equipment becomes very hot.

Groups are worried about this way of cooling the equipment. They fear that the equipment might explode. The electric companies say this is not a danger. They say they have safety devices that stop the danger of explosion.

But what happens when the water leaves the plant? This water is very hot. When it runs into a lake or river, it raises the temperature of the water. Hot water can kill fish and plants.

Now companies have started to build *cooling lakes*. These lakes are places where hot water from the plants can cool. Then the water can run back safely into other lakes or rivers.

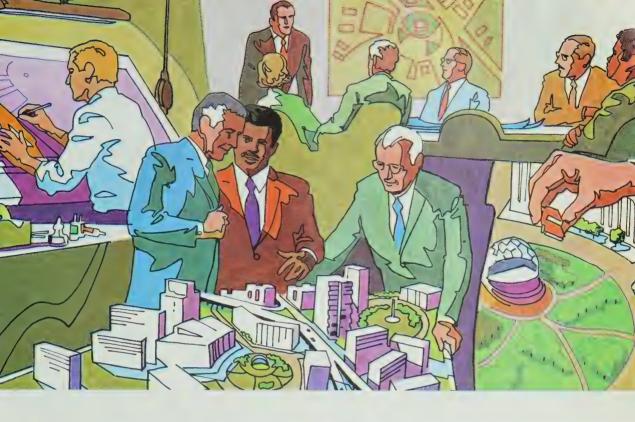
Groups fighting pollution disagree with electric companies about many things. But they both want a clean world.



Chapter 13

Why Must Cities Plan?

- A city is made up of many systems. The different systems should meet people's needs.
- The many systems of the city must work together. Then the city will be safe. It will be healthy. And it will be a pleasant place to live.
- Systems change as people's needs change. New wants bring changes. So do new inventions.
 A change in one system may upset the other systems. Then the city has problems.
- A city planner is a specialist. He studies the systems of the city. He finds out the kind of city that people want in the future. He thinks about how the systems will change. Then he makes a master plan.
- The master plan is a blueprint. It is based on the past and the present. But it must look to the future.
- The master plan shows how the many systems of the city need to be changed to meet future needs.



- The master plan tells how land is to be used. It tells the kinds of houses and businesses needed. It allows land for parks and playgrounds. It shows the kinds of transportation needed.
- The master plan tells how much all these changes cost. It tells where to get the money to pay for them.
- The master plan deals with conflicts. All people's goals are not the same. The plan allows for differences.

- City planners show the master plan to the people. The people may vote for it. They may vote against it. If they vote for it, the master plan will be a guide for future changes.
- Planners feel that the master plan should have many ideas. It should have more ideas than people can use right away, or even in a few years.
- People must learn how to think about the future and how to make their dreams come true.

Washington, D.C.: A Planner's Dream Comes True

The city of Washington, D.C., is the capital of our country. The government of the United States has its headquarters there. The president lives there. And the people who make our country's laws live in or around Washington.

People come from all over the country to visit Washington. They come to see how our laws are made. They also come to see some of the famous monuments and buildings there.

People from all over the world come to Washington, too. Some of them come to visit. Some of them come to do business with the American government.

Planning Our Nation's Capital

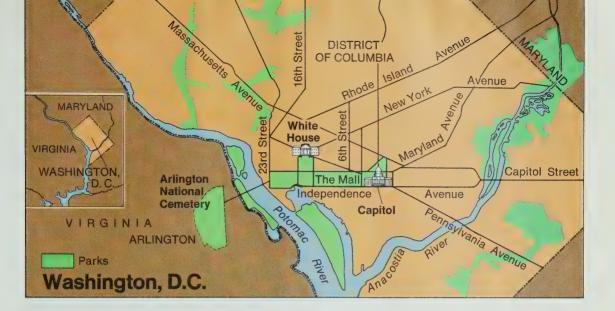
George Washington was our first president. He took the oath of office in New York City. New York became our first capital. But many people wanted our country to have a new capital city. "After all," they said, "we are a new nation. We should have a new capital."

It was decided to build the new capital on the banks of the Potomac River. The Potomac flows between the states of Maryland and Virginia.

George Washington searched for just the right spot for the city. Fi-

The Capitol in Washington





nally, he decided to build where the Potomac River and the Anacostia River meet.

It was a beautiful place for a city. From the banks of the rivers, the land rolled slightly upward. A mile or two away were some low hills. They would surround and shelter the city.

Finding a City Planner

A city as important as our nation's capital must be planned. But how? Who would do it? Who was the best man for the job?

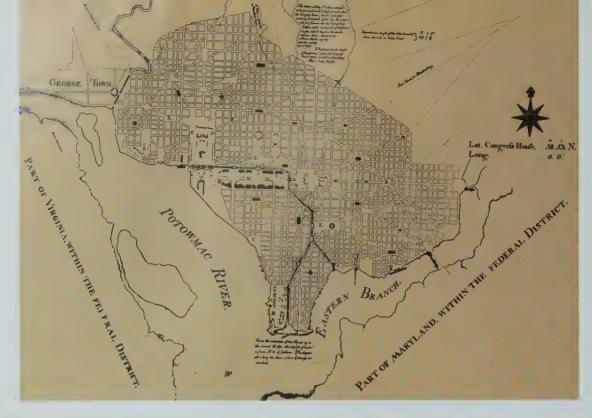
President Washington picked the man. He was a Frenchman. His name was Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. He was both an architect and an engineer. Also, he had fought as a soldier in the American Revolutionary War.

Major L'Enfant presented his first rough plan of the city in 1791. He spread it out on a table in front of the president and his advisers. He explained his ideas.

The spot chosen for Washington, D.C., was not flat. It had hills and hollows. L'Enfant wanted the city to use the shape of the land.

Using the Shape of the Land

L'Enfant's plan started with the two most important buildings. One was



Major L'Enfant's plan for the city of Washington

the Capitol—where Congress would meet. The other was the president's house. They would be built where they would be easily seen.

The Capitol would be built on a hill. It would be about a mile and a half from where the two rivers met. The president's house would be built on a lower hill—about two miles from the Capitol. These two important buildings would be connected by a wide avenue. The ave-

nue would be lined with trees. Strollers would feel they were in a park. But they could see the buildings from far away.

Planning Streets and Avenues

The streets in Washington would be like streets in many other cities. Some would run north to south. Some would run east to west. Each block would have homes and stores. People would feel comfortable living there.

Wide avenues would run diagonally through the city. Some would fan out from the Capitol. Some would fan out from the president's house. Each avenue would be named for a state.

In many places, the avenues would intersect. At those places, circles were planned. The circles would be small parks. They would have grass and trees. Each would have a statue of a famous American. There would be benches in the small parks. People could stop and rest and enjoy the beauty of the city.

Washington would have one grand open space. It would be the Mall. The Mall would be a great tree-lined public walk. It would stretch from the Capitol to the Potomac River. Important public buildings would stand on each side of the Mall. The grounds would have formal gardens and sparkling pools. On the Mall, people would feel the greatness of the new city. They would feel the importance of their nation's capital.

Approving the Plan

Major L'Enfant presented his plan for the city. It was a good plan. And it was a large plan.

Many avenues intersect at DuPont Circle.



"We must not start with a small and mean plan," said the major, "for out of it will come a small and mean city. And this city of ours must be great."

President Washington and his advisers looked at the plan. They began to share the major's vision of the city. But where would they start? What should be built first? Where would the money come from?

There were many problems to solve. But the major never lost sight of his dream city. And he fought any suggestions to change it.

Building the New Capital

Major L'Enfant had drawn up a good plan for the city. It was many years, however, before the first public buildings were finished.

John Adams was the second president of the United States. But he was the first president to live in Washington.

John Adams moved to Washington in 1800. Only one wing of the

Capitol was finished. Congress met there for the first time that year. The president's house was not ready, either. And the roof leaked!

In 1800, there were few houses in Washington. And the streets were not paved. It was hard to believe that this ragged city would ever look like Major L'Enfant's fine plan.

For nearly one hundred years, the capital just grew. There were more houses, more public buildings, more stores. But the major's plans were not strictly followed. There were many other problems that needed attention.

One big problem was money! Our country fought four wars between 1800 and 1900. Wars cost a lot. Little money was left over.

In 1901, Congress decided to act. They voted for money to be spent to finish the city of Washington. And they went back to Major L'Enfant's plan.

New public buildings were constructed. Lawns were planted. Ave-

nues were widened. Monuments were built. And statues were carved from stone and marble.

Over the years, Washington has come closer to Major L'Enfant's dream. But the years of neglect, and lack of planning, show. Some parts of the city are drab. Some of the old houses and buildings are run-down.

Looking at Washington Today

Today, Washington has new city planners. They still follow the major's plan. But they are also trying to keep the city up to date. They want to make the city as beautiful as Major L'Enfant dreamed it would be. And they want to make the city as useful as our citizens need it to be.

There is a grave on a hillside in Arlington National Cemetery. The cemetery is across the Potomac from the city. The plan for the city of Washington is carved on the gravestone. It is the grave of Major



An old neighborhood in Washington

Pierre Charles L'Enfant. From that spot, one can see the whole city. Will Washington, D.C., match the dreams of the man who planned it?

Test Yourself

- 1. What does it mean to "use the shape of the land"?
- 2. How did Major L'Enfant plan the streets and avenues in Washington?
- 3. Why did it take so long to finish building Washington?



Washington, D.C. in the Year 2000

In many ways, Washington has become a noble city. In other ways, Washington has become drab. But what has been done by man can be undone by man.

Today, engineers, architects, and designers are at work in the city. They are planning the shape of the city for the years ahead. Most of these people work with a planning board. It is called the National Capital Regional Planning Board. The National Capital Region is Washington and the nearby towns in Maryland and Virginia.

It is important to include these towns in Washington's plans. Many of the people who work in Washington live in Maryland and Virginia. They travel back and forth each day.

They are concerned about the city, because they work there. They are concerned about the towns, because they live there. And plans for transportation are especially important to them.

Washington is building its first subway system. It is called the "Washington Metro." It will connect the city with its suburbs in Maryland and Virginia.

When the subway is finished, fewer people will have to drive to work. That means there will be

fewer cars clogging the streets. Washington will be less crowded. And people will have cleaner air to breathe.

New cities are being planned around the city of Washington. Two of them have already been built—Reston, Virginia, and Columbia, Maryland.

In the year 2000, the area around Washington may look like a wheel. The *hub*, or center, of the wheel will be Washington, D.C., itself. Along the spokes of the wheel will be new towns and cities. Each town will have its own business area. Fewer people will have to travel to the city to shop and work. Between the spokes will be quiet parks.

Fast trains will connect Washington with the new towns. People will be able to get to the city whenever they want. But they will not have to depend on the city for all their services.

The city itself will look very different in the year 2000. The beautiful buildings and monuments will still be there. But the run-down parts of the city will be gone.

New neighborhoods are being planned. People with low incomes will be able to afford nice houses or apartments. Washington will try to set a good example for other cities to follow.

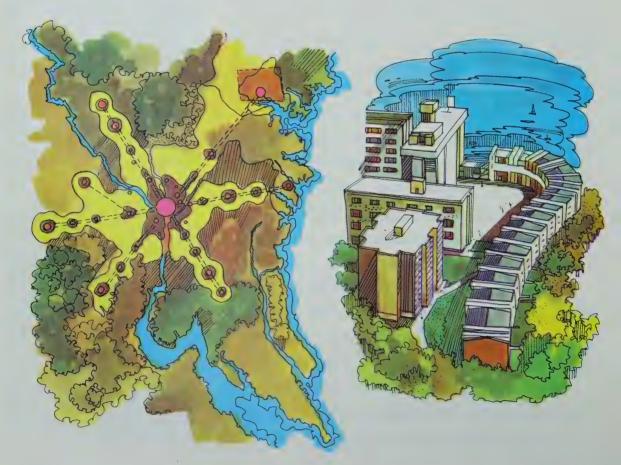
There will be many more government buildings in the year 2000. They will be built around small squares. The squares will have apartments that



workers can live in. There will be stores to shop in. Cars will not be allowed in the squares. People will be protected from noise and from traffic.

To protect people in bad weather, some buildings will be connected by walkways. Most of the walkways will be covered with glass. People will be able to see the beautiful city from wherever they are.

Many nations have official buildings in Washington. Many more will have buildings there



by 2000. Some states are planning to open offices in Washington, too. When people from those states visit Washington, they can visit their state office.

There are many plans for making Washingon a more beautiful city. Some of them will not be used. Some new ones will be made as people get new ideas. But the beauty that is Washington today will remain. It will always be a monument to the men who planned the city.



Rotterdam: A City Rises from the Ashes

Rotterdam is a city in the Netherlands. In one of its parks, there is a large bronze statue of a man. His arms stretch toward the sky. Pain shows on his face. Where his heart should be, there is a hole. The statue is called "The Devastated City." It reminds people of the suffering of Rotterdam.

May 14, 1940, was a day of horror for the citizens of Rotterdam. That day Nazi airplanes poured fire bombs on the city. In one hour, 900 people were killed in the city. Houses and schools were destroyed. Hospitals, stores, parks, and public buildings were destroyed.

The awful war lasted for five years. Finally, peace came. The people of Rotterdam were tired, hungry, and sad.





Their city was in ruins. They would have to rebuild it. But it would be slow, hard work.

The people of the Netherlands are called the Dutch. The Dutch are used to hard work. They have always had to work hard because of the kind of land they live on.

About a thousand years ago, much of the western part of the land was under water. Over the years, the Dutch drained the water from their land.

They worked when the tide was low. They built *dikes*, which are mounds of earth. The dikes stopped the tide from coming back in. Then they added more dirt to make the dikes thicker. They planted them with grass. And then they drained the water from the land. It took years to scoop water from the land inside the dikes.



(Above) Many canals cut through the Netherlands. They drain the land, serve as waterways for boats, and provide farmers with water. Dikes along the canals are kept in constant repair.

(Below) The harbor section of Rotterdam as it appeared about 1850





The Dutch watch their dikes carefully. Large cities now stand on the new, dry land. If a dike breaks, the sea can wipe away all the hard work. It takes courage to live on land won from the sea.

The people of Rotterdam had courage when they looked at their warruined city.

"We will rebuild Rotterdam," they said. "And we will build it better than ever."

Before the war, people said, "Rotter-dam is a big port with a horrible town." Railroads cut through the center of the city. Houses were crowded together on narrow streets. Rotterdam was dark and dreary.

After the war, the people had a chance to make their city bright and

airy. Planners talked with specialists from all over the world. They got advice from builders of houses, factories, harbors, and roads. They asked artists to help plan a beautiful city.

Then the city planners asked themselves: How should the people of Rotterdam earn a living?

Before the war, Rotterdam was one of the busiest ports in Europe. Rotterdam is 20 miles inland from the sea. But it is connected to the North Sea by a long channel. Seagoing ships sail up the channel. They bring grain, iron ore, fruit, and petroleum to Rotterdam. These goods are loaded onto river barges. The barges move up river to Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. These countries have joined together to make



(Above) Rotterdam's port handles more cargo than any other port in Europe. (Opposite page and below) The buildings in Rotterdam were crowded together.









trading easier and less expensive. They are part of the European Common Market.

From these countries, the barges bring wine, clocks, clothes, cars, and other goods to Rotterdam. These goods

are loaded on the seagoing ships. They are then carried to ports all over the world.

This busy harbor was destroyed during the war. It had to be rebuilt. Today it is the world's most up-to-date harbor.

As the harbor was being rebuilt, the ruins of the city were cleared away. Most of the rubble was dumped into old canals which had run through the city. (Canals are man-made waterways.) The canals were then paved to make streets.

Before the war, the streets in Rotterdam were narrow and crowded. Now, traffic moves easily through the city. Roads, railroad tracks, canals, and subways are all planned as parts of the system. Cars, buses, and trucks drive down wide avenues. People on bicycles have their own lanes. So do people who want to walk.

Most of the buildings in the center of the city are new. There are tall, new office buildings. The people who manage Rotterdam's industries work here.

The new buildings are not crowded together. Wide spaces between the buildings are filled with parks, trees, and fountains.

A new shopping center is built around open walkways. Benches and flower beds line the walks. And no cars are allowed. It is a nice place to walk, even if you have no shopping to do.

Since the war, large sections of Rotterdam have been rebuilt. It has wide streets, subways, attractive parks, and a modern shopping center.







In Delftshaven, the oldest section of Rotterdam, the buildings look very similar to the way they did in the 1600s. They remind the people of important events in the city's history.

There are new neighborhoods at the edge of the city. Each of these has its own schools, churches, and shopping centers. Shipyard workers live in a new neighborhood near the harbor.

Not all of Rotterdam is new. Some streets were not destroyed during the war. They have been kept as they were. The people of Rotterdam do not want to forget the past.

The oldest part of the city is a small harbor called Delftshaven. There the Pilgrims sailed for England to board the *Mayflower* in 1620. The old church where the Pilgrims prayed still stands in Delftshaven.





The Netherlands is a very small country. The Dutch people do not want their cities to spread together. They want to have green countryside between their cities.

Near Rotterdam are several other big cities. These cities form a ring around a green center of rich farmland. Almost half the food grown in the Netherlands is raised inside this ring. The planners want this center to remain farmland. They always want open land between their cities.

How can these cities prosper without growing too big? One answer is to divide

the labor of the Netherlands so that each city specializes—each produces a few kinds of goods and services.

Amsterdam specializes in banking, fine stores, entertainment, and the arts. Leiden is a university city. It specializes in making cloth, too.

Haarlem's main products are tulips, chocolate, ships, and machinery. The city of Utrecht produces cloth, carpets, and musical instruments.

Delft makes fine chinaware. The Hague is a government city.

Before the war, Rotterdam specialized only in shipping. Today, there are also



large steel and oil industries in its port, as well as a big shipbuilding industry. Smaller industries that depend on oil are there, too. There are rubber factories, chemical plants, and plastic factories in Rotterdam.

All these cities are careful about allowing new businesses. Suppose a businessman wants to start a cloth factory. Rotterdam might not give him a permit to build a cloth factory, but Leiden or Utrecht would. The cities work together to keep their specialities.

Today, Rotterdam is the busiest port in the world. More than half a million people live in the city. Rotterdam seems to grow busier each day. But the planners of Rotterdam watch the city's many systems all the time.

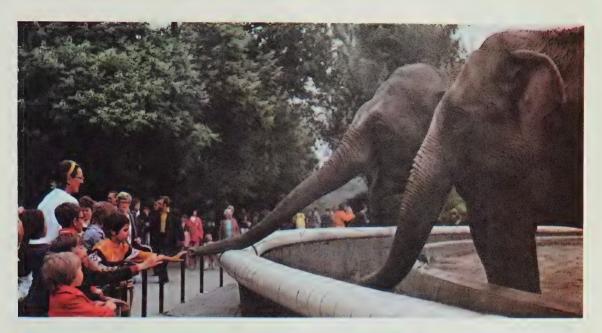
Rotterdam's people have good reason to be proud of their city. It is a city risen from the ashes of war.

(This page) Visitors to Rotterdam's museums can see famous paintings by the Old Masters as well as modern art. Models of the city and harbor are also on display. (Opposite page, top) The many visitors to the Royal Amsterdam Zoo can see animals from all over the world. The animals at this zoo are kept outdoors.

(Bottom) The national government of the Netherlands meets in these buildings. They are in a city called Hague.









Edmonton and Calgary: A Tale of Two Cities



Edmonton and Calgary are cities in western Canada. They are the main cities of the province of Alberta. Alberta is just to the east of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

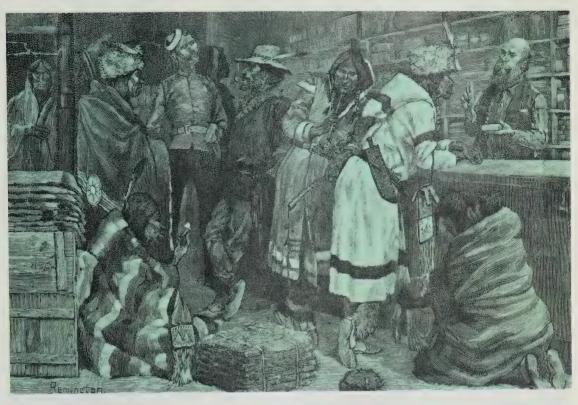
Both cities began as small forts. Edmonton was built by the Hudson's Bay Company, a trading company. Indian trappers went there with furs. They traded with white men for muskets, ammunition, blankets, and flour.

Then gold was found in the wilderness of the Far North called the Klondike. In 1898, many men set out for the Klondike to find gold. These men were called prospectors. They spent a lot of money buying supplies in Edmonton, the last trading post before the wilderness.

Edmonton grew into a big trading center. It became known as "The Gateway to the North." It has kept that name.

(Above) Prospectors on their way to the Klondike bought supplies in Edmonton. (Top, right) Indians traded animal furs for objects of little value.

(Bottom, right) The modern city of Edmonton. The city is still growing.









About half of the people of Alberta live in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. Even so, the wilderness is very familiar to most of them. Beautiful lakes and mountains and world-famous national parks are not far from either city. Deer and other wild animals are a familiar sight along the highways of the province.

(Bottom, left) Calgary today

Every day, airplanes still take off from Edmonton for icy Arctic destinations.

Edmonton has also become the capital of Alberta. Today, there are about 440,000 people living in the city.

Calgary is younger than Edmonton. It was called Fort Calgary when it was

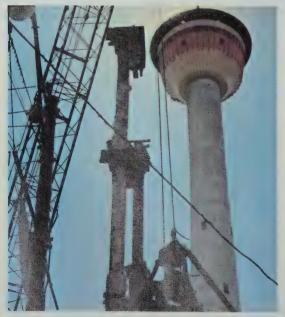
built by the Northwest Mounted Police. They were sent west by the Canadian government to bring law and order to the land and to protect the Indians from greedy settlers.

Today, Calgary, like Edmonton, is a city. There are about 400,000 people living there.

In some ways, Edmonton and Calgary are still frontier towns. People there live very close to nature. In the long, white winters, children toboggan down the hills. In Calgary, which is close to the mountains, skiing is popular. The wilderness is very near. A few miles from either city, deer, moose, elk, and bears roam free.







Millions of visitors from the other provinces and the United States come to Alberta each year. They enjoy boating, swimming, mountain climbing, fishing, skiing, and horseback riding.

(Left) New buildings under construction in downtown Calgary

But Edmonton and Calgary are growing very fast. New roads, houses, and shopping centers are being built around the edges of both cities. Tall construction cranes can be seen at work on top of high buildings. Every year, the suburbs grow. Every year, more people arrive to share the work and the wealth.

Why are these cities growing so fast? Good farmland and good forests



brought the first settlers. Then natural gas and coal were found. There was also plenty of clean water to power large and small industries. Oil was discovered, too.

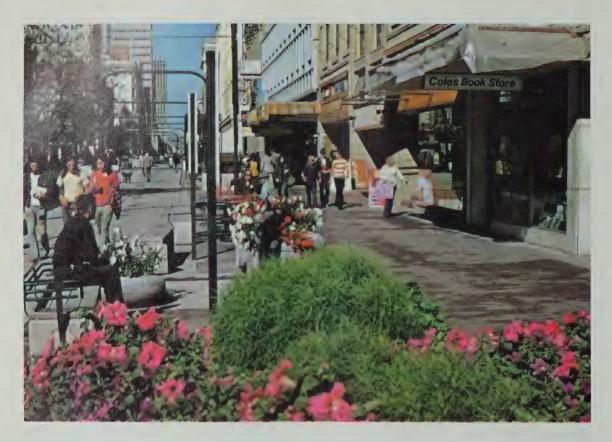
The cities also became known as vacation centers. Each year, more and more tourists come to Calgary and Edmonton. Fishermen, big-game hunters, canoeists, mountain climbers, skiers, campers, sightseers—they all stop here on their way to the wilderness. To serve them, more hotels and motels must be built every year.

So there are many opportunities for businessmen and workers in these cities. People have come from all over the world to live here. But growth also brings problems. New questions have to be asked: Where is the best place to build highways? Where should factories be built? What is the best way to dispose of garbage?

And growth has raised other serious questions. Are the cities growing too fast? Is growth using up too much farm and wilderness land?

To solve these problems, both cities have planning departments. Each has developed a plan for the future.

In 1970, the Calgary planners published a book called "The Calgary Plan." It is an interesting book, with many photographs, maps, and charts. One chart shows the number of people who will live in Calgary in the future. It shows



the expected growth for each year up to the year 2000. (It is expected that by then a million people will live in Calgary.)

The planners have tried to provide for everything that will be needed in the future: trails for hikers, cyclists, and horseback riders; enough space at airports so the big planes of the future can land safely; wise use of the land, and ways to control spring floods.

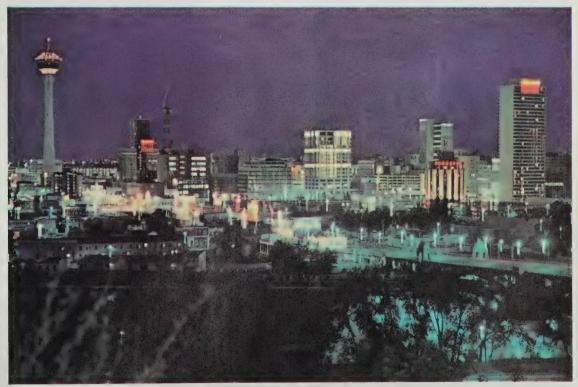
One aim of the Calgary plan has been to keep the old center of the city alive. Eighth Avenue, in downtown Calgary, was dying. Stores were closing down. But a special project brought this area back to life.

The Eighth Avenue mall and the Tower help make Calgary an attractive city. From the tower's restaurant, visitors get a wonderful view of the city.

Three run-down blocks of Eighth Avenue were made into a mall. This is a treeshaded place where people can walk, and where no cars are allowed. Trees and lawns were planted. Fountains were set in, with seats and tables nearby. It is now a very attractive place. Crowds of people go there to shop at the many stores.

Calgary Tower was another downtown project. Today, it is the first thing you



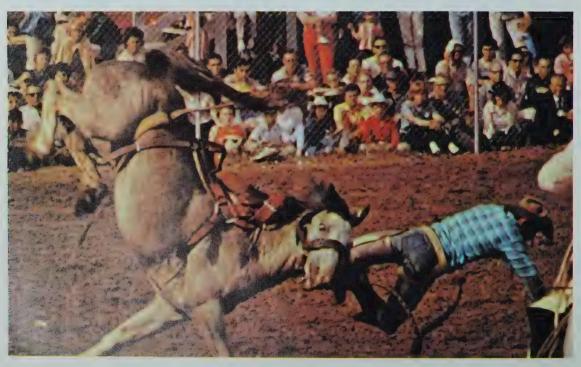




notice when you come to Calgary. It is one of the tallest buildings in North America. It rises above the downtown skyscrapers. It has a restaurant on a turning platform, in the sky. From the restaurant windows, you can look across the city as you circle slowly around. The Rocky Mountains gleam in the west. Vast plains stretch north, south, and east.

Edmonton has a plan, too. Part of the plan is to build houses for poor people. Edmonton has bought 4,500 acres of land for this purpose. One day, there will be 86,000 houses there. These houses will be available at a low cost to people with low incomes.

The Edmonton plan has tried to save the river valley for parks. In 1972, the



City Council stopped a big hotel from being built on the edge of this valley. The city had to make a choice. Should it save the natural beauty of the valley? Or should it allow the hotel to be built so that money and jobs could be brought into the city? It decided in favor of the valley.

Edmonton now has to make another choice. Should a new superhighway be built? Or should a beautiful ravine be saved? There does not seem to be any other place to build the highway. So the choice is hard.

People in Edmonton and Calgary worry a lot about the future. But they like to think about the past, too. For two weeks every summer, both cities play at being part of the "Wild West" again.

During the Calgary Stampede, cowboys from all over North America come to Calgary. There are Indians in full dress. There are horses everywhere. There are lassoing contests. There are chuckwagon races. A million people pack into Calgary to see the fun.

When Edmonton has *Klondike Days*, the whole city dresses in costume. People wear the old-fashioned clothes of the 1898 gold rush. Excitement is everywhere. The city seems bursting at the seams with visitors.

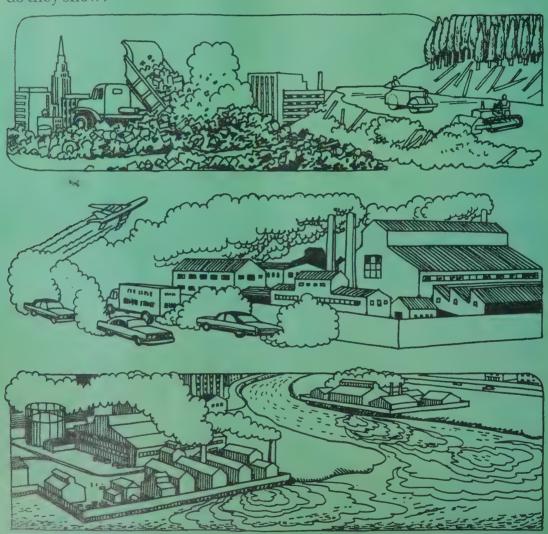
For a while, both cities can make-believe they are little frontier towns again. For a while, they can go back to the days when there were no problems of growth.

The Calgary Stampede features a nineday rodeo. Tourists find the flavor of the old West in this yearly event.



What Did You Learn?

1. Pollution is one of the major problems facing our cities today. Look at these pictures. What kind of pollution do they show?



What can cities do to stop each of these kinds of pollution?

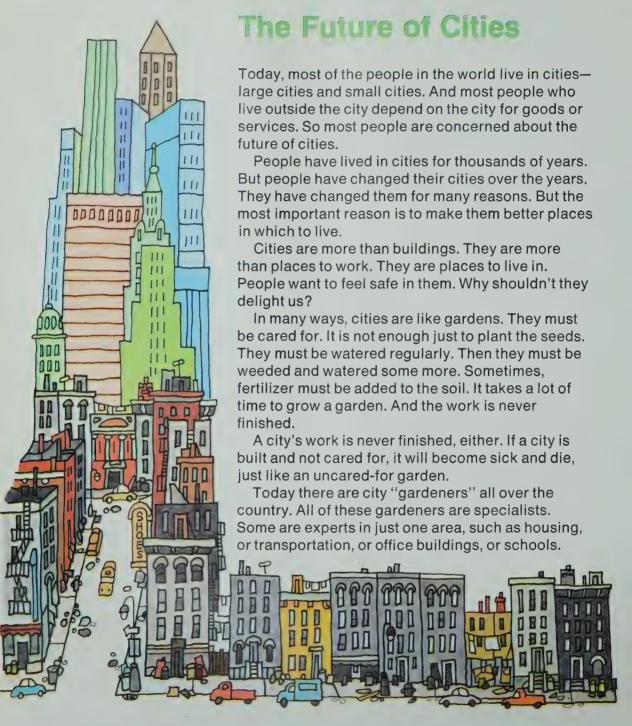
2. Here is another problem that most cities have. First, look at the picture and tell what the problem is.



Now decide what kinds of specialists might be able to help. What might some of their solutions be?

- 3. Would you like to be a city planner? What kinds of things would you do?

 Make a list of the things you would do to make cities nicer places in which to live. Then arrange your list to show what you think are the most important things.
 - City planning has played an important role in present-day Rotterdam and in Calgary and Edmonton. Rotterdam is an old city. Calgary and Edmonton are new cities. What kinds of special problems does a new city have in planning? An old city?



Some experts are working on old cities. They are trying to bring them back to life. Some are building new cities.

It is not o

It is not easy to build a new city. It takes a lot of time and a lot of planning. But sometimes it is easier than rebuilding an old city. Old cities must be torn down first.

Specialists should not plan our cities alone. City people must help. They can help in many ways.

First, they can tell the specialists what kind of city they need. They can tell them what kind of city they want. The specialists then try to find ways to meet their needs and wishes.

People must be willing to work for their city.
People can do so in many ways. They can help keep it clean. They can work with their neighbors to improve their neighborhoods. They can vote tax dollars to help their city keep up to date.

Many people have extra time to give to their city. They can volunteer to do jobs which will help their city.

Boys and girls can help, too. They have many ideas about the kind of city they would like to live in. These ideas can help the specialists who are planning the future of our cities.

On the following pages, you will see some of these ideas. As you look at them, think about your city, the city nearest you, or a city where you might like to live.

Do you think these ideas are good ones? What are your ideas?



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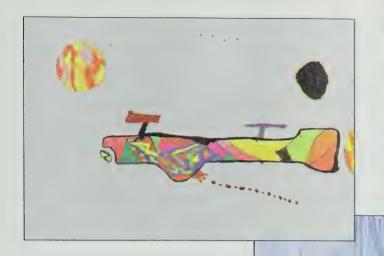
How Will We Live in the Future?

Todd Lombardi –
This is a sky house with a tree below and mountains on both Sides. There is a space car in the Sky.



Martin Baird the floorplan of a house on Mars

Tom Leach —
My picture is of a
helicopter balloon
and some body with
flying shoes and
Some one lying on
to be d with a fan
hear him.



Karen Rolla spaceship for traveling and living in

Elizabeth M. Shuman Underwater city - it's
morning in the city. The
mailman is delivering
the mail. Seaweed is
growing in the
Seaweed pots. It's
a peaceful day.



Steve McManimie City of the Future
It has a monorail
and a triangular
School and two
hotels with
domes over them.







A Letter to You

Dear Boys and Girls:

For a year now, we have been studying cities. We discovered that cities were the inventions of men. But until farmers learned how to produce more food than they needed, cities could not be built.

People came together in cities to defend themselves against their enemies. They also came together to trade goods and ideas.

Government was necessary to keep cities peaceful and orderly. So men learned to live with the ideas of other people. Civilization began to grow.

Living together peacefully helped men divide the labor. Some became specialists.

Long ago, cities had to be built along rivers and oceans. Later, trains, automobiles, and airplanes were invented. Then, cities did not have to depend on water transportation. They could be located in many different places.

New inventions helped to improve the lives of people in cities. Yet, some of these new discoveries brought new problems to cities. When factories could produce many cars in a short time, more people could buy them. Streets and highways became crowded with cars. Cities began to sprawl over wide areas. Cars began to poison the air of cities.

Cars also allowed people to move out of the cities. Many people moved away to escape the bad air. They moved to have more space around them. They built houses and schools in suburbs—outside the city and its government. But many people have to come back each day to work in the city.

Today cities are losing people with good ideas. They are losing businesses, too. Businesses are following people to the suburbs. That means cities are losing tax money. Taxes could help solve some of the cities' problems. Cities now have to pay for both city and suburban services.

I hope your studies have taught you three important things: how to see the city, how to read about the city, and how to work for the good of the city.

If you learn to work for your city when you are young, you will enjoy working for your city as an adult. You might work as a volunteer, or as a city specialist, or as a city lawmaker.

Men make cities, but do not forget that cities also make men.

A happy summer to you all, boys and girls!

Lawrence Senesh Professor of Economics, University of Colorado



Ideas to Remember

association—A group of people who join together for a common purpose.

capital—Money or property needed to open or carry on a business.

citizen—A member of a community or a nation who has political rights such as voting. A person may be born a citizen, or citizenship may be granted to him.

community—A group of people who live together in one place or who share common ideas. A town is a community. So is a religious group.

compromise—A way of settling a disagreement. When two people accept a compromise, they agree to settle for something different or less than they first wanted.

conservationist—A person who works to protect natural resources.

county—A division of a state. A county usually has its own government to take care of certain needs of the people who live there.

custom—A habit or an accepted way of doing things.





compromise

democracy—A system of government in which all citizens share in making decisions. Sometimes these decisions are made by the vote of all citizens. Sometimes they are made by representatives elected by the citizens.

delinquent—A person who does not live up to his responsibilities; a person who constantly breaks the law.

department—A division or branch of government or business. The police department is a division of the city government.

ecology—The study of how living things relate to each other and to their environment (the place where they live).

ecosystem—The way living things work together with their environment.

election—A way of making a decision by voting.

environment—Everything which surrounds us. Environment can be natural, such as a lake. It can also be man-made, such as a city.

ethnic—Having to do with people who have certain things in common, such as language and customs.

exchange—To trade one thing for another. A dollar may be exchanged for one hundred pennies. Ideas may be exchanged, too.



investment—Money which is used in hope of making a profit.

justice—Fairness. Our courts are set up to give justice to everyone.

juvenile—Young, usually under a certain age. Most states consider persons who are under the age of 18 to be juveniles.

market—The meeting of buyers and sellers for the purpose of exchanging goods and services. A market can also be a place, such as a store.

natural resource—Anything in nature that man uses for his own needs.

official—A person who has authority in an organization like business or government.

pollute—To make something unclean or unhealthy, such as air or water.

probation—A period during which someone must prove his ability to do something. A lawbreaker on probation must prove to the court that he can stay out of trouble.

professional—An expert in a particular occupation.







professional

profit—The amount of money actually earned by a businessman after all expenses have been paid.

property—Something owned by someone. Land can be property. So can goods.

raw materials—Materials in their natural state which are used to make finished goods. Lumber is a raw material used to make furniture.

re-cycle—To remake something so that it can be used again.

representative—Someone who has been given the authority to act for someone else.

sanitation—Methods of protecting health by doing away with dirt and disease. Most towns and cities have a department of sanitation.

society—A group of people living together at a particular time and place.

system—A group of things which go together to make up a whole; also, an orderly way of doing things.

taxes—Money paid by citizens to the government to be used for the public good.

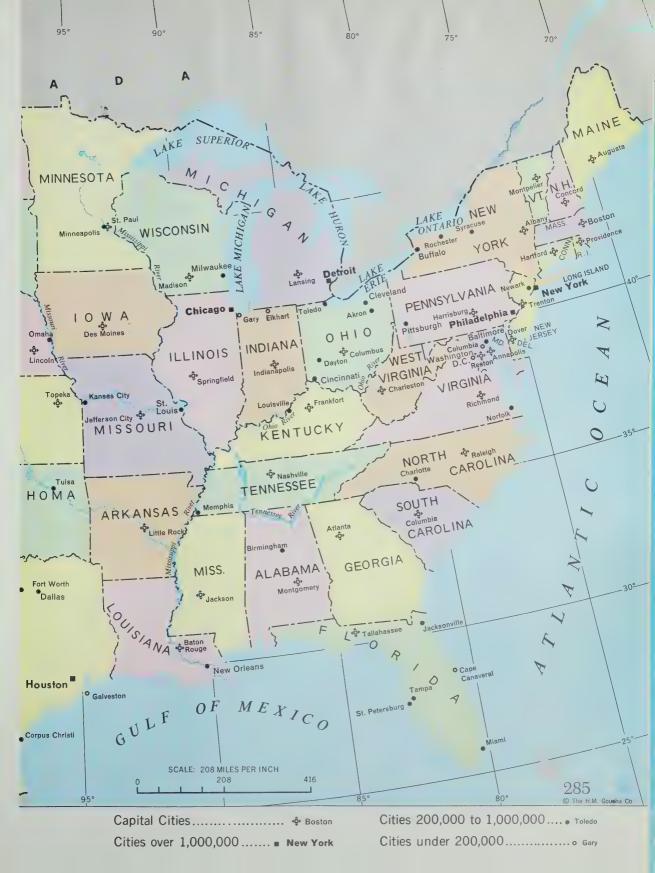
technology—The study of how to put science to practical use.

volunteer—A person who offers to do something.



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